THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XLI.—No. 177 ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1908.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PIPING TIMES FOR RAILWAYS IN OLD GEORGIA

There Will Be No More Baiting and Harrying of the Corporations.

GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH DECLARES FOR PEACE

In Resolutions Which He Drew for Commercial Congress He Advises Legislators to Quit Agitation and to Treat Railroads With Fairness.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, D. C., December 8.—(Special.)—One of the significant concluding features of the Southern Commercial Congress was the report of the committee on resolutions. This report recited the needs of improved railroad facilities for the south, pledged protection to foreign capital invested in railroads, deprecated the spirit of unrest recently exhibited, and condemned the agitation against railroads.

Politics Injected.

The report was read by Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Though every effort has been made to keep politics out of the commercial congress, though printed speeches have been carefully expurgated for the official record, political issues have been projected into the discussions.

John F. Wallace, the noted civil engineer, of New York, formerly in charge of the Panama canal work, directed special attention to this feature of southern affairs in his speech yesterday. He mentioned Georgia by name as having pursued an unwise policy in denying adequate returns to railroads for freight and passenger service.

James E. Smith, of St. Louis, president of the Business Men's League of that city, took the same point of view.

Gov. Smith Condemns Agitation.

Finally in the report of the resolutions committee submitted near the close of the session tonight by Chairman Hoke Smith, occurred the following paragraph:

"Railroad construction in the south has been extensive, but the rapid commercial growth of that section requires an enormous increase in its railroad facilities to transport to market its many and varied products. The construction of such adequate facilities can be accomplished only by assuring the holders of capital that such enterprises will be safeguarded by conservative and constructive legislation, and we urge upon our southern legislators the wisdom of such a policy and condemn any agitation leading to the contrary. We favor a spirit of cooperation between the people and the railroads, and other corporate interests, to the end that the required confidence of investors may be established in the securities of the corporations of the south."

Lively Fight.

The framing of this paragraph precipitated a lively fight in the committee on resolutions. There was a strong sentiment in favor of an even more vigorous expression, and those taking this view had determined upon a minority report, but finally were induced to allow the report to stand as framed, and it was submitted in this shape by Governor Smith.

Georgia is well represented on the permanent organization of the congress. John A. Betjeman, of Albany, who was secretary of the temporary organization, was made treasurer of the permanent organization. T. S. Raworth, of Augusta, was named a vice president from Georgia.

DID ABRAHAM LINCOLN ONCE ACT AS BARKEEPER.

That Boast is Made by the Liquor League of the United States.

Washington, December 8.—President McDonough, of the National Liquor League of the United States, at today's session of the sixteenth annual meeting of the organization being held in this city, was presented by the Illinois delegation with a gavel, made from a log said to have been taken from the "general store," in Illinois, in which Abraham Lincoln, it was said, sold liquor.

The report of the secretary, Robert J. Halle, declared that in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Minnesota and Tennessee, the storm centers of the prohibitionists' fights in the recent election, the prohibition movement made no headway.

He gave statistics showing that the revenue collected from the liquor trade of the country pays for the war and navy departments, and the postal deficiency. He said the only solution of the problem is a proper and equitable regulation of the business.

Moses H. Cone Dead.

Baltimore, December 8.—Moses H. Cone, a wealthy resident of Greensboro, N. C., died at the Johns Hopkins hospital today of oedema of the lungs, after an illness of about six weeks. He was a brother of Dr. Sidney M. Cone, of this city, and was born in Tennessee, 51 years ago. Later he lived in this city, but removed to Greensboro about twenty years ago. Much of his time was spent in New York, where he was president of the Cone Export and Commission Company.

TAFT AND BRYCE TO VISIT ATLANTA

President-Elect and Ambassador Coming This Winter.

CLARK HOWELL SEES TAFT

And Arranges for Judge to Meet the Atlanta Delegation Which Will Extend Invitation — Time of the Visit Not Yet Settled.

By John Corrigan.

Washington, D. C., December 8.—(Special.)—Judge William Howard Taft, the next president of the United States, will pay Atlanta a visit during the present winter. It is also probable that at the same time Atlanta will have the honor of entertaining the British ambassador, Hon. James Bryce.

When these gentlemen will come and how long they will stay when they do come, has not yet been decided. The Atlanta delegation now in Washington have an engagement with Judge Taft for tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. At that time the Atlantans will personally urge the next president to pay the Gate City a lengthy visit, either before or after his visit to Augusta.

The engagement for the Atlanta contingent was made with Mr. Taft by Clark Howell, of Atlanta, last night at the dinner of the North Carolina Society in New York. It may be definitely stated that Judge Taft will accept the committee's invitation, following, as it does, a number of formal written invitations from individual citizens of Atlanta.

Hon. James Bryce, when invited by Mayor Maddox and Mr. Cooper today, declared he would take the invitation under advisement. He expressed his admiration of the south, and said he marveled at the tremendous forward strides it had made since his former visit, twenty-seven years ago. Mr. Bryce, the author of the "American Commonwealth," is one of the best posted men on American political history in the world. On meeting Mr. Maddox this wonderful old man instantly recalled the Atlantans recent victory, and congratulated him upon it.

Georgians to Work for Forest Reserve.

Encouraged by President Roosevelt's recommendation of the Appalachian forest reserve project, and by Mr. Taft's approval of that plan, even to the extent of a bond issue, if necessary, the advocates of the forest reserve will appear before the committee on agriculture of the house of representatives tomorrow morning and urge a favorable report on this matter.

John H. Finney, of Atlanta, secretary of the Appalachian Forest Reserve Association, is in Washington, and is making arrangements for the hearing. Several governors of New England and southern states, now attending the meetings of the various conservation commissions, will also appear. Among them will be Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Governor Martin F. Ansel, of South Carolina; Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts; Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota; Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, and ex-Governor Pardee, of California.

D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., president of the Appalachian Association, will also make an argument before the agricultural committee, as will W. S. Lee, of the Southern Power Company, of Charlotte. Robert F. Maddox, mayor-elect of Atlanta, has been asked to appear, and also G. Grosvenor Dawe, chairman of the Southern Commercial Congress, and C. J. H. Woodbury, secretary of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Dr. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, who has been making a scientific study of waterways, water powers and forest resources of the south, will discuss particularly the effect of deforestation upon the flow of navigable streams.

Georgians Gave Nearly Half.

This afternoon when Chairman G. Grosvenor Dawe, of the Southern Commercial Congress, announced that the committee on arrangements had gone to an expense of $1,250 to decorate for the conference, and asked for contributions from those present to make it up, Georgia delegates got into action so quickly that, before those from the fourteen other states represented had decided what to do about it, the Georgians had made manifest their public spirit and subscribed nearly one-half of the needed amount.

Judge George Hillyer, of Atlanta, was in the chair, having been requested to preside during the afternoon session. He subscribed personally $50. Mr. Maddox announced a subscription of $100 on behalf of Atlanta's chamber of commerce; Mr. Philpot, of Augusta, followed with $100 from the Augusta chamber of commerce; Mayor G. W. Tiedeman, of Savannah, added $100 from the Savannah trade bodies. Other Georgians who subscribed were Charles J. S. Swift, $50 for Columbus; J. S. Davis, $25 for Albany; J. L. Bass, $25 for Rome, and J. W. Callahan, $25 for Bainbridge.

Judge Adamson Appointed.

Judge Adamson, representative from Georgia, has been appointed one of a committee of three to make arrangements for the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to make another trip to Panama during the Christmas holidays. The president has suggested to the committee that he would like for them to visit the canal and see how the work is getting on, and what the needs are. The matter was talked of today, and a committee of three consisting of Adamson, Stevens of Minnesota, and Hepburn, was appointed to make all arrangements.

Safe Blown Open.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 8.—Monday night or early this morning the office of Lewis & Adcock, wholesale grain dealers, was entered, the safe blown open and between $1,500 and $1,600 taken. The police department of this city and the sheriff's office are working on the case.

GREAT FUTURE FOR THE SOUTH, ASSERTS BRYCE

British Ambassador Makes Prediction to Southern Commercial Congress.

NEW SPIRIT IN SOUTH, AMBASSADOR DECLARES

On His Visit to This Section He Was Struck by Signs of Activity in All Lines—Judge Geo. Hillyer Presides—D. A. Tompkins Says the South Must Meet New Conditions.

Washington, December 8.—Expressing the conviction that a great future is about to dawn upon the south, James Bryce, the British ambassador, today received a notable reception from the delegates in attendance upon the Southern Commercial Congress, following a speech in which he declared that he is a well-wisher of the south.

The ambassador was the center of attraction, although his visit was unexpected. Mr. Bryce came into the hall simply as a spectator, but the audience soon noted his presence, and immediately shouts of "Speech," "Speech," filled the air and he was compelled to yield to the desire of the congress.

Signs of Activity Everywhere.

"Since I came here eighteen months ago," said Mr. Bryce, "I have twice visited the south. I can hardly express to you the contrast between what I personally witnessed twenty-seven years ago and the present conditions. Wherever I have been in the south I have been struck by the signs of activity, progress and development. I see the land being brought more and more into cultivation; more and more being done for agricultural methods. I saw the resources of your toil, of coal and iron, being brought to light, and I saw a new spirit in the south, which desires to make educational progress commensurate with material development."

The ambassador pointed out the enormous difficulties with which the south has had to contend since the civil war. "Now, however," he continued, "there is a great door open before you, and as one of the well-wishers of the south, who believes in its greatness as a flourishing and important part of the country, I venture to congratulate you on what is being done, and to say that still greater prospects are before you."

Judge Hillyer Presides.

The afternoon session was presided over by Judge George Hillyer, a member of the Georgia state railroad commission, who, in a brief address, reviewed the work of that body in dealing with transportation companies.

The principal speakers were William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Clarence H. Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C., and Dr. J. A. Bonsteel, of the United States bureau of soils.

Mr. Bonsteel reviewed the work which has been done by the bureau of soils in the way of investigations in the south. The speaker declared the south is a region of almost boundless agricultural opportunity, and expressed the belief that the brains and enterprise of these fifteen southern states will not neglect so great an opportunity. He predicted that the next census will show that the annual value of the farm products of the south will double what it now is—which will be in excess of $2,000,000,000.

Health Conditions in South.

Preliminary to the convening of the morning session, Grosvenor Dawe, secretary of the Commercial Club, of Montgomery, Ala., called attention to the wrong impression which has gained considerable headway in foreign countries, notably in Europe, regarding the health conditions in the southern states, declaring that in northeastern Europe and the British isles, the immigrant maps have black and yellow splotches over what are called the southern states, the idea being that certain southern states are infected with yellow fever, and therefore unfitted for a place of residence. Mr. Dawe said this impression is unjust to the south. He, therefore, advocated the carrying on of an active propaganda in foreign countries to make the south better understood in this respect.

Edwin C. Eckel, of Washington, D. C., who was to have delivered an address on "Iron Industry of the South," was unable to be present, and his paper was read by John H. Finney, secretary of the Appalachian forestry commission. Charles Hall Davis, president of the Petersburg, Va., chamber of commerce, presided over the morning session.

Tompkins Says South Must Change.

D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., followed in an address on "Cotton Monopoly and Cotton Manufacture." Mr. Tompkins' declaration that the southern people have been slow to change their views which grew out of conditions that slavery made, met with a cordial reception. "They have got to come to a new set of conditions surrounded by new institutions," he added.

Dr. C. W. Hayes was the last speaker, his subject being "General Mineral Wealth in the South."

The committee on resolutions was appointed as follows:

F. P. Glass and G. G. Dawe, Alabama; I. M. Worthington, Arkansas; D. G. Ambler and D. U. Fletcher, Florida; Hoke Smith and W. B. Stillwell, Georgia; John E. Castleman and C. D. Gates, Kentucky; C. M. Mills and W. W. Hendren, Louisiana; W. J. Oliver and Leland Hume, Tennessee; H. H. Haines and R. B. Boer, Texas; Joseph

Continued on Page Two.

$100,000 FOR HIS WIFE'S LOVE

Asked by Russell Thomas

BRIDE WILL ASK FOR ANNULMENT



MRS. RUSSELL THOMAS.
Her Husband Is Now Suing Her Father and Mother for Alienation of His Wife's Affection.

Young Groom Declares Wife's Parents Have "Poisoned Her Mind Against the Petitioner."

"AFFECTION OF WIFE FOR LAWFUL HUSBAND WHOLLY ALIENATED"

Understood Petition of Mr. Speer Asking Annulment of Daughter's Marriage Will Be Largely Based Upon Action of Father of Groom in Signing Certificate as "Guardian."

Russell J. Thomas, whose sensational and romantic marriage to Miss Silvey Speer, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Speer, and heiress to the late John Silvey's estate, is still the talk of the town, on yesterday filed suit against Mr. and Mrs. Speer for $100,000 for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections and it is learned on good authority that Mr. Speer will institute a suit for an annulment of the marriage between his daughter and Mr. Thomas this week.

The suit for alleged alienation of his wife's affections was filed by Mr. Thomas through his attorneys, Anderson, Felder, Rountree & Wilson, and in the petition a summarized review of the events which have transpired since the wedding, culminates in the following language: "Poisoning her mind against your petitioner (Thomas), and ever since said date the affection of the wife of the said plaintiff for him, her lawful husband, was wholly alienated and destroyed."

ATTORNEYS WON'T DENY

DIVORCE SUIT RUMOR

The attorneys for the Speers, Rosser & Brandon and Reuben Arnold, when asked in regard to the rumor that a petition would soon be filed asking an annulment of the marriage between Silvey Speer and Russell Thomas, would neither affirm nor deny the report.

It is reported the petition to be filed asking the annulment will be brief, will not contain any startling allegations, but will be based upon the allegation that Miss Speer was deceived and defrauded into the marriage, and laying particular stress upon the allegation that the father of the groom signed the marriage certificates as "guardian" for Miss Speer.

In the suit for $100,000 for the alleged alienation of his wife's affection, the groom alleges that after being placed under arrest with his bride at Charlotte, N. C., and while returning to Atlanta, he was fraudulently induced to continue his journey to Newnan and not stop off in Atlanta, with the promise that after things blew over he could return to Atlanta and resume his relations with his wife, but upon returning found that without his knowledge or consent his wife had been carried to New York and afterwards sailed for a trip to Europe.

SINCE BRIDE'S RETURN

SHE HAS BEEN OFTEN SEEN

Mrs. Thomas, with her mother, Mrs. Speer, returned to Atlanta from abroad several weeks ago and since that time have been out constantly. Riding in a large Limousine car, always accompanied by her mother and maid, dressed in the height of the latest Parisian fashion, the young bride has been the center of attraction wherever seen.

It is commonly known that since her return the young bride has continued her studies, interrupted by her marriage, under the tutelage of a governess at the Speer home on Peachtree road.

The marriage of Miss Speer to Mr. Thomas occurred Monday morning, September 28, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the study of the Central Congregational church, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson officiating, the ceremony being witnessed by W. B. Thomas, father of the groom; J. C. Fuller, a salesman of 161 Peachtree street, and Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the officiating minister.

Mr. Thomas had been in the employ of Mr. Speer for two years, during which time he had handled the Speers' Stevens car, and latterly the big Peerless, which Mr. Speer had so recently bought.

The fact that "Bus" Thomas was of good family and a mechanical genius lead to the oft-repeated gossip that "Cupid was holding the wheel" when the two would be seen flashing out Peachtree street, she a beautiful school girl and he a fearless driver.

At the home it was stated that Thomas was received as one of the family, and the fact that he was working to go to the Tech was received with commendable interest.

BRIDE LEFT HER BOOKS

TO TAKE A HUSBAND

That they decided to elope on Monday is now patent to all. Miss Speer,

Continued on Page Nine.

PETITION OF THOMAS ASKING FOR $100,000



Photo by Wesley Hirschberg.
RUSSELL THOMAS,
Who Is Suing Mr. and Mrs. Speer for $100,000.

The petition of Russell Thomas, who, through Attorneys Anderson, Felder, Rountree & Wilson, yesterday brought suit for $100,000 against Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Speer for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, formerly Miss Silvey Speer, their daughter, in full is as follows:

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of Russell J. Thomas shows that William A. Speer and Mrs. Kate Silver Speer have injured and damaged him in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) arising out of the following state of facts:

1. The defendants are residents of said county.

2. Petitioner avers that on the 28th day of September, 1908, in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, he intermarried with Silvey Adelene Speer, since named and known as Silvey Adelene Thomas, and that at the time of the committing of the wrongs and injuries hereinafter mentioned, plaintiff and his said wife had recently married and had begun living together as man and wife, in the enjoyment of the mutual affection, and each of the parties to the marriage connection, to-wit: Your petitioner and said Silvey Adelene Thomas fully and faithfully observing and keeping all of the undertakings and covenants embraced in their said marriage connection.

Their Arrest in Charlotte.

3. Petitioner shows that immediately after his intermarriage, which occurred on said date, his said wife and himself started upon their bridal tour, their destination being the city of Charlotte, N. C.; that, shortly after the petitioner and his said wife in the city of Charlotte, through the procurement and instrumentality of defendants, the chief of police of said city, without warrant of law, rhyme or reason, arrested petitioner and his said wife, conducting them to the police barracks, where they were kept in custody until 1 a. m. on the morning of the 29th, when they were escorted, under arrest, to the Selwyn hotel in said city, and there kept in separate rooms and under surveillance until 5:30 a. m. of the 29th instant, when Mrs. Kate Silvey Speer, one of the defendants, arrived in said city of Charlotte.

4. Your petitioner further shows that when the said Mrs. Kate Silvey Speer arrived, as aforesaid, she induced petitioner and his said wife to return with her to the city of Atlanta, assuring petitioner that upon their return to the city of Atlanta a conference would be had with defendant, W. A. Speer, and an adjustment or reconciliation would be effected.

Why He Went to Newnan.

5. Your petitioner further shows that when the train carrying petitioner, his said wife and defendant, Mrs. Kate Silvey Speer, reached the city of Gainesville, in the state of Georgia, they were joined by defendant, W. A. Speer, and his attorney-at-law. The two defendants immediately thereafter had a conference in the absence of your petitioner and his wife, after which the said defendants fraudulently induced this petitioner not to get off the train when it reached Atlanta with his said wife and the defendants, but to continue his journey to Newnan, Ga., and that as soon as the excitement incident to his marriage and elopement had subsided, which would be in a day or two, petitioner could then return to Atlanta and resume his relations with his said wife.

6. Petitioner further says that procuring him to separate from his wife in the city of Atlanta and journey on to Newnan, Ga., was the result of a deliberate conspiracy entered into between said defendants, thereby depriving him of his said wife, and was greatly facilitated because of his said absence. Acting in good faith, petitioner went to Newnan, returning the following day to the city of Atlanta. Upon his return he was greatly shocked to learn that the said W. A. Speer and Mrs. Kate Silvey Speer had, on the night of the 29th, abducted petitioner's wife, taking her to the train at the hour of midnight, carrying her to New York, from whence they sailed for Europe two days afterwards, and remained away until the —— day of November, 1908. The said abduction by said defendants of petitioner's wife was done without his knowledge, consent or procurement, and in violation of your petitioner's rights in the premises.

Unable to See His Wife.

7. Your petitioner further says that during said absence from the city of Atlanta of said defendants with his said wife, and since their return to the city of Atlanta, your petitioner has been denied the right of seeing or visiting his said wife; that defendants have kept his said wife from him, and have continuously harbored his said wife since the 29th day of September, 1908, up to this time. All of said acts and doings are palpable invasion of petitioner's rights in the premises.

8. Petitioner shows that the defendants contrived and intended to injure your petitioner in and to deprive him of the comfort, sympathy, aid and assistance of the said Silvey Adelene Thomas, plaintiff's wife, and to alienate and destroy her affection for him, and heretobore, to-wit: On or about the 29th day of September, 1908, and from said date until the commencement of this action, have wrongfully, wickedly, and without fault or connivance of the plaintiff, harbored his said wife, poisoning her mind against your petitioner, and ever since said date, the affection of the wife of the said plaintiff or him, her lawful husband, was wholly alienated and destroyed; and by reason of the premises, the plaintiff has wholly lost the comfort, sympathy, society, aid and assistance of his said wife, which, during all the time aforesaid, plaintiff otherwise might and ought to have had, and enjoyed; and has suffered great pain and humiliation, and great distress in mind and body, to the damage of the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000); all to the damage of plaintiff in said amount, and therefore plaintiff brings this action.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that process may issue, directed to the defendants, William A. Speer and Mrs. Kate Silvey Speer, requiring them to be and appear at the next superior court, to be held in and for said county, to answer your petitioner's complaint.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

ANDERSON, FELDER, ROUNTREE & WILSON,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Bulgaria Wants to Pay $16,500,000.

Paris, December 8.—The Temps this afternoon publishes a dispatch from its Sofia correspondent, saying that Bulgaria has notified the powers of her willingness to indemnify Turkey in the sum of $16,500,000 for the damages sustained by the Bulgarian declaration of independence.

"ADAM GOD" AND DISCIPLES IN RED CLASH

Religious Fanatics and Policemen in Pitched Battle at Kansas City.

TWO PERSONS ARE KILLED AND FIVE OTHERS WOUNDED

Policemen Fared Worst in the Battle — Thirteen-Year-Old Girl, Disciple of "Adam God," Killed Battle Occurred in the Shadow of City Hall.

The Dead:

ALBERT Q. DALBOW, a patrolman.

LOLO PRATT, aged 13 years, daughter of Louis Pratt, a companion of "Adam God."

The Injured:

John Sharp, known as "Adam God," a street preacher, fatally wounded.

Sergeant Patrick Clark, lying at the point of death at St. Joseph's hospital.

Michael Mullane, a patrolman, will probably die.

Lieutenant Harry E. Stege, in charge of the Bertillon room at police station, shot through arm, slight.

George M. Holt, probation officer of the juvenile court, severe cut on head.

Kansas City, December 8.—Just at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the thoroughfares were crowded with persons within a stone's throw of the city hall, and police headquarters, and in the midst of the busy wholesale district, the police department of Kansas City and a band of religious fanatics, headed by John Sharp, who styles himself "Adam God," and who says he is Jesus Christ reincarnated, engaged in a fierce revolver battle.

Over 100 Shots Fired.

Over one hundred shots were exchanged. As the result of the encounter, two persons are dead, two others are at the point of death tonight, a third cannot recover, and two more have paid for their afternoon's experience with slight wounds.

While the battle was in progress the participants traversed an entire block, the final stages of the fight being enacted directly across the street from an entrance to the police station.

"Adam God" Menaced Officer.

George M. Holt, probation officer, went to investigate a case of alleged abduction, which had been reported to him and he came upon Sharp, who, surrounded by his companions, was exhorting a crowd of street loafers. With Sharp were A. L. Selzer, a woman and five children. The children ranged in age from 14 to 3 years. The officer's suspicions were aroused by the manner in which the woman attempted to secure money from the crowd and he accosted her and inquired as to the identity of the children. The woman immediately assumed an attitude of resentment and replied sharply:

The officer persevered in his inquiries, when "Adam God," whose long, flowing white beard and hair gave him the appearance of a patriarch, threatened the officer with physical violence. Officer Holt was not armed, but stood his

THE WEATHER.

Georgia—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; light variable winds.

Local Data.

Lowest temperature	29
Highest temperature	45
Mean temperature	37
Normal temperature	46
Rainfall in 24 hours, inches	.00
Excess since 1st of month, inches	.10
Deficiency since January 1, inches	.17

Reports From Various Stations.

Stations and State of Weather.	Temp'ature 7 p.m.	Temp'ature High	Rain 12 h'rs. Inches.
Atlanta, clear	40	45	.00
Abilene, p. c.	46	54	.00
Augusta, clear	44	52	.00
Boston, clear	32	40	.00
Buffalo, clear	24	26	.52
Baltimore, clear	34	38	.00
Charleston, clear	46	54	.00
Charlotte, clear	44	46	.00
Chattanooga, clear	42	46	.00
Chicago, cloudy	28	28	T
Cincinnati, clear	34	38	.00
Corpus Christi, cl'dy	58	60	.00
Detroit, snow	22	22	.02
Dodge, clear	38	52	.00
Galveston, cloudy	56	58	.00
Huron, clear	24	32	.00
Jacksonville	56	64	.00
Jupiter, cloudy	72	80	.00
Key West, clear	72	78	.00
Knoxville, p. c.	36	40	.00
Los Angeles, clear	58	68	.00
Memphis, clear	42	46	.00
Mobile, cloudy	50	56	.00
Montgomery, clear	46	52	.00
New Orleans, clear	54	56	.00
New York, clear	32	*36	.00
Norfolk, clear	38	40	.00
Omaha, clear	36	40	.00
Palestine, clear	50	56	.00
Portland, Me., clear	28	36	.00
Raleigh, clear	40	46	.00
Rapid City, clear	34	38	.00
Savannah, clear	48	54	.00
San Francisco, rain	50	52	.01
St. Louis, clear	46	46	.00
St. Paul, clear	16	18	.00
Tacoma, cloudy	48	50	.00
Thomasville, clear	46	58	.00
Tampa, cloudy	64	76	.00
Vicksburg, clear	46	54	.00
Wilmington, clear	42	48	.00

T indicates inappreciable rainfall.
C. F. von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Better Not Get Dyspepsia

If you can help it. Kodol prevents Dyspepsia, by effectually helping Nature to Relieve Indigestion. But don't trifle with Indigestion.

A great many people who have trifled with indigestion, have been sorry for it—when nervous or chronic dyspepsia resulted, and they have not been able to cure it.

Use Kodol and prevent having Dyspepsia.

Everyone is subject to indigestion. Stomach derangement follows stomach abuse, just as naturally and just as surely as a sound and healthy stomach results upon the taking of Kodol.

When you experience sourness of stomach, belching of gas and nauseating fluid, bloated sensation, gnawing pain in the pit of the stomach, heart burn (so-called), diarrhoea, headaches, dullness or chronic tired feeling—you need Kodol. And then the quicker you take Kodol—the better. Eat what you want, let Kodol digest it.

Ordinary pepsin "dyspepsia tablets," physics, etc., are not likely to be of much benefit to you, in digestive ailments. Pepsin is only a partial digester—and physics are not digesters at all.

Kodol is a perfect digester. If you could see Kodol digesting every particle of food, of all kinds, in the glass test-tubes in our laboratories, you would know this just as well as we do.

Nature and Kodol will always cure a sick stomach—but in order to be cured, the stomach must rest. That is what Kodol does—rests the stomach, while the stomach gets well. Just as simple as A, B, C.

Our Guarantee

Go to your druggist today and get a dollar bottle. Then after you have used the entire contents of the bottle if you can honestly say, that it has not done you any good, return the bottle to the druggist and he will refund your money without question or delay. We will then pay the druggist for the bottle. Don't hesitate, all druggists know that our guarantee is good. This offer applies to the large bottle only and to but one in a family. The large bottle contains 2½ times as much as the fifty cent bottle.

Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

ground, and "Adam God" struck him a heavy blow behind the ear with a pistol, making an ugly wound.

Preacher Tried to Shoot.

Holt then started for the police station for assistance and as he moved away, the preacher tried to shoot him, but Sharp was so excited that he dropped his revolver as he attempted to draw it and when he picked it up and snapped it at the officer, the cartridge failed to explode.

Officer Holt rushed into the police station and announced that a religious fanatic, armed to the teeth, was at the very threshold of the police station and he warned the officers to prepare for trouble. The police sergeant in charge ordered Patrolmen Charles Dalbow and Harry E. Stege to go out and arrest Sharp and his followers. The religionists were within fifty yards of the police station when the officers stepped into the street. They gave evidence of being in a frenzy of rage, and with profane abuse, they served notice on all who chanced to hear that they would preach "right under the eaves of the police station and the police cannot prevent."

Met by Volley of Bullets.

The officers were not expecting serious trouble from such an insignificant band of street preachers, and were not prepared for the volley of bullets, which met them almost immediately after they appeared on the scene. Dalbow was instantly killed, and a bullet passed through Stege's arm. Other officers, hearing the firing, rushed into the street, and a general battle ensued. The officers, as they stepped from the building, offered themselves as targets to their opponents in the fight, but were unable to shoot without endangering the lives of innocent persons. Lieutenant Clark, who had come into the street unarmed, was shot in the eye, and Patrolman Mullane was shot in the back as he hurried into the police station for reinforcements.

Officers Close in Firing.

In the meantime, a riot call had been sounded, and policemen were appearing from all directions. Thoroughly aroused, the officers closed in on Sharp and his followers, firing as they went, but taking great care not to injure any of the children. When the firing ceased, "Adam God" lay fatally wounded, shot through the head and body.

During the firing there was a great scattering of the spectators, and when the battle was over, the police and their antagonists had the block entirely to themselves.

The seriously injured were taken to hospitals, and then the police began to clear the streets of all street preachers. It is said that the trouble today marks the end of religious exhortations on the streets of Kansas City.

Fifty Policemen Chased Woman.

It was later learned that Sharp's male companion was Louis Pratt, father of the five children. He was uninjured and was taken in charge by the police. The woman and the children escaped and fled to a houseboat, where they lived, in the Missouri river. Hastily calling all the available reserves into action, the police, fifty in number, followed. When the police arrived, the woman had barricaded herself in the houseboat, where she defied the officers. Standing on the porch of the boat, with a shotgun which she had procured from inside, she shouted to the officers:

"Come on, you fiends."

The boat was but a few feet from the bank of the river, and several of the more courageous officers, taking the woman's challenge, dashed toward it. Taken aback, the woman dropped her weapon and, seizing two of the children, ran to the back of the boat, cut loose a rowboat and began to row into the middle of the river.

Officers Fire on the Child.

The officers called to her to stop, but she only plied the oars more vigorously. Without another warning, the police fired a volley at the boat. One of the shots struck Lola Pratt, aged 13 years, tearing away the greater part of the child's face. She cannot live more than a few hours. The woman then surrendered. At the police station, later, she said her name was Mrs. Pratt, and that she was the wife of the companion of "Adam God" and the mother of the wounded child.

Lola Pratt died tonight. Sergeant Clark is reported to be at the point of death, while Patrolman Mullane may not live until morning.

Once Known as "Elijah II."

Oklahoma City, Okla., December 8.—James Sharp, styling himself "Elijah II," at the head of a party of religious fanatics calling themselves "Holy Rollers," first appeared in Oklahoma City in March, 1905. Sharp, his wife, a young man named Green, and a boy, said to have been Sharp's son, all nude, headed a procession of their followers one cold day in March, 1905, and attempted to parade the town.

They were arrested, but allowed to go free provided they left the city. They went to the country southeast of Oklahoma City, and camped until late in the summer following. Then they became so obnoxious to the farmers that they were again arrested. A second time they were let off with a promise to leave the territory, which they did, going to Colorado. Getting into similar trouble there, they traveled up the Pacific coast, and finally reached Canada last summer.

Rheumatism Caused By Dyspepsia

So Claim Many Eminent Doctors Upon Recent Scientific Investigation.

A large school of physicians which is constantly increasing, claims that the eating of too much animal foods creates an oversupply of proteids, which are composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur, and that when such proteids are imperfectly digested and go into the blood they create vast quantities of nitrogen which the oxygen from the lungs cannot neutralize and hence results, uric acid and rheumatism and scores of other diseases.

These proteids do not permit the assimilation processes to take place properly and poisoning results all through the blood.

However, if such proteids are perfectly digested they form a most valuable part of our food and are absolutely necessary to life.

The fault then rests with the stomach and the digestive apparatus.

Hence it is claimed by these latter day authorities that rheumatism arises in the stomach or through the stomach and not in the kidneys as some medical authorities teach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia, reduce proteids to their natural condition best taken up by the system, give strength to the blood, rest the stomach and invigorate and renew the gastric fluids, pancreatic juice and the digestive organs in general.

Forty thousand physicians use these little digesters, and every druggist sells them, 50c per box, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

TWO DIPLOMATS IN AUTO CRASH

Senor Barrios, Guatemalas Special Envoy, Fatally Hurt

Washington, December 8.—Senor Don Juan Barrios, Guatemala's minister of foreign affairs, who is in Washington on a special mission for his government, was probably fatally injured, and Senor Dr. Don Luis Toledo Herrarte, Guatemalan minister to the United States, and General John Drummond, a wealthy coffee planter in South America, were badly hurt in an automobile accident late today.

The diplomats were riding in a heavy touring car when it turned turtle just after passing over the highway bridge into Virginia, the occupants being hurled beneath the car and pinioned under the tonneau. When they were extricated they were apparently unconscious and were bleeding freely from face and scalp wounds. George Starling, the chauffeur, who was driving the machine at swift speed, escaped with bruises about the head and legs.

Senor Barrios in Bad Way.

Senor Barrios, who was removed to the Emergency hospital in an ambulance with the other three occupants, is suffering from concussion of the brain, and is supposed to have sustained a fracture of the skull aside from internal injuries.

Late tonight he is still unconscious and physicians say his condition is critical. Dr. Herrarte was badly cut about the face and body, but his condition is not serious. He was removed to his apartments in the Highlands and will be under special treatment. General Drummond suffered lacerations of the face and head.

When the accident happened the party was proceeding toward Mount Vernor, and Senor Barrios was carrying a massive wreath of evergreens, smilax and green leaves to place on the tomb of Washington, at the special request of President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala.

Auto Turned Somersault.

As the automobile left the bridge which spans the Potomac, it was almost dusk and the chauffeur started down the turnpike at a rapid pace.

After the car had proceeded about fifty yards, it came upon a small buggy, drawn by a spirited horse and driven by an unknown young woman, fashionably dressed. To avoid crashing into the rig, the chauffeur swerved the car to the right of the roadway, but the front wheels of the speeding car smashed against a slight obstruction, the force of the impact causing the car to turn a somersault. Passers by lifted the machine off the injured occupants and sent for an ambulance.

$3,000 Scattered on Ground.

Dr. Herrarte regained consciousness on his way to the hospital and suddenly realised that about $3,000, some of which was in gold, had dropped from his pockets during the accident. The surgeons notified the police, who went to the scene and recovered nearly $2,000 of the money.

Efforts to identify the young woman, who the police say became confused at the sight of the automobile and failed to turn out of the way, thus far have been unsuccessful.

The chauffeur stated tonight that the accident was practically unavoidable. He was driving his car at great speed, he said, in order to reach Mount Vernon before dusk.

The news of the accident spread rapidly through the diplomatic corps and soon messages of inquiry began pouring into the hospital to which the victims of the accident had been taken.

NEGROES CLUB AUGUSTA MAN

A. W. Phillips Attacked by Saturday Night Revelers.

NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH

Phillips Made Attempt to Arrest an Offender Who Was in a Dance Hall — Lights Went Out and He Was Beaten With Clubs.

Augusta, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—News has just reached this city of a dastardly assault upon H. W. Phillips, a well-known citizen of Augusta, with large farming interests in Columbia county, by negro "hot supper" revelers on his place Saturday night. He was struck several times on the head with clubs, rendering him unconscious. Physicians in attendance say the wounds would have proved fatal but for the fact that the blows glanced.

It seems that a number of negro tenants were creating a disturbance, and Phillips made an investigation, first arming himself with a revolver. One offender was pointed out to him in a large hall where the darkies were dancing. The landlord made an attempt to take him into custody, whereupon every light went out and the attack was simultaneous from half a dozen quarters. Phillips fired several wild shots and the negroes took fright. Only a few faithful house servants remained near by to render their master assistance.

Several weeks ago Mr. Phillips' wife was killed in a runaway accident here.

NO SUDDEN WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CUBA

Retirement of the American Soldiers Will Begin in January and End in April.

Washington, December 8.—A change has taken place in the program of the administration for the withdrawal of the American troops from Cuba. Instead of the movement terminating January 28, when the new president is to be inaugurated, as heretofore announced by Secretary Wright, the withdrawal will be more gradual, and according to the present program will run into April. The change in the policy of the administration was announced today after the cabinet meeting.

According to this program, American troops will be available for service in the islands during the transition from provisional government to the regular government and for a reasonable time subsequent thereto, so that if disorders arise they will be on hand or duty. This change, it is said, is entirely agreeable to the Cuban authorities who are coming into office.

One transport will be used in bringing the troops back to the United States and they will be landed at such ports as may be most convenient for them to reach the stations to which they may be assigned. The first of the troops will sail from the island January 1.

TWO DAYS ARE COMING TO BAPTIST TABERNACLE

Elias Day and Mrs. Orranne Truitt-Day, the famous characterists of Chicago, will be the next number on the Tabernacle Lyceum Course, coming on Thursday evening of this week, December 10. This attraction has been looked forward to with great pleasure by all the members of the Tabernacle Lyceum and a large number of other people in the city who have heard Mr. and Mrs. Day in their great chautauqua and lyceum career.

Mr. Elias Day is the "original" characterist and has many imitators. Mr. Day's work has grown steadily in favor. Mrs. Orranne Truitt-Day is a reader of unusual charm and ability. She assists Mr. Day in varying the program with readings and putting on some little popular comedietta.

NEGRO IS FOUND GUILTY.

Fletcher Willis Will Hang for the Murder of J. H. Hall.

Perry, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—Special session of Houston superior court was convened here yesterday. Today the jury found a verdict of murder against Fletcher Willis, a negro, for killing James H. Hall. This was the young white man who was killed in his store near Perry about a month ago. Judge W. H. Felton sentenced the negro to hang on December 28, 1908.

Negress Loses Her Speech.

Augusta, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—One of the most remarkable hospital cases on record in Augusta is that of Dilsey Bohler, an aged negress, who was frightened unconscious a day or so ago by fire in her house. She has recovered every faculty save speech and Lamar hospital physicians say she may be always dumb.

The government green stamp overlapping the bottle containing Clarke's Pure Rye is your guarantee of purity, age and strength. Four full quarts $3, delivered. All mail order houses.

PROHI LAW TO BE KEPT.

Alabama Brewers Have No Intention of Defying Measure.

Mobile, Ala., December 8.—Representatives of the Mobile and Blenville Breweries in this city tonight met and officially announced that it had been determined some months ago that the Alabama prohibition laws will be rigidly observed by them. This action, it was announced, was taken because of the indignation aroused among the directors of the breweries by the reports circulated abroad that this city proposed to ignore the state law in its entirety. President Hart, of Savannah, Ga., of the Mobile Brewery, was in attendance and gave out the details after the meeting.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and Purifies the breath

A superior dentifrice for people of refinement

Established in 1866 by

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

BONDS WANTED FOR WATERWAYS

There Must Be Quick Improvement, Says Roosevelt.

TAFT SUPPORTS PRESIDENT

Both President and President-Elect Give Approval to Expert Plans for the Conservation of the Resources of the Nation.

Washington, December 8.—President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft publicly put themselves on record today in advocacy of the issuance of government bonds for the construction of permanent public improvements to conserve the natural resources of the nation.

President-elect Taft presided at the joint conservation meeting this afternoon at the Belasco theater. In this city, at which President Roosevelt made the principal address. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft gave their unqualified approval for the carrying out expert plans for conservation of the nation's resources. An audience which filled the theater and which included Andrew Carnegie, John Mitchell, senators, congressmen and the governors of several states, applauded every sentiment expressed.

What the President Said.

President Roosevelt spoke in part as follows:

"Our natural resources are so related that the use of one affects the use of all the others. This is especially true of our waterways. Every man, woman and child within our borders has an interest in them, through navigation, power, irrigation or water supply, or through all four. We have neglected our waterways more than any other natural resource and we must put an end to that neglect. The inland waterways commission has told us how.

"First, let us prepare a comprehensive plan for inland waterway development along the lines pointed out by the commission. Such a plan must consider every use of the waters, it must put the interests of all the people in advance of any private interests whatsoever. The preparation of this comprehensive plan should begin at once.

"Second, let us proceed immediately with the construction of the waterways for which plans have already been approved, and which we are now certain will fit into the outlines of the general plan. Our previous policy of procrastination, delay, and fitful and partial action, has borne its perfect fruit.

"Our waterways are deserted, and in return for our vast expenditures we have little or no actual navigation to show. The people are ready for a change. Let us have it, and at once.

Bonds Suggested.

"If we can pay the cost from current revenues let us do so. If not, let us issue bonds. By either method, let us have the waterways and that quickly. The plan and the work can and should proceed together. While the work we are sure of is being begun, the plan for the rest can be prepared.

"The work, therefore, should begin at once. But there must not be the slightest recklessness or waste of money. No work whatever should be undertaken that has not been thoroughly examined and fully approved by competent experts. Above all, not one cent should be expended to satisfy special interests, whether of a business or a locality, or promote any man's political fortunes. This is too large a matter to be handled in such a way. We must approach it from the point of view of the national interest, under the guidance of the wisest experts in engineering, in transportation, and in all the uses of our streams. Forests and waterways cannot be separated in any successful treatment of either. Forest protection and river development must go hand in hand. The three things which should be done without any further delay are, therefore: First, to provide for a comprehensive plan of waterway development. Second, to begin at once on work already planned that will surely fit into the larger plan. Third, to provide amply for forest protection against fire, against reckless cutting, against wanton or reckless destruction of all kinds, and to secure the Appalachian and White Mountain national forests without delay."

Many at Conference.

The joint meeting brought together the members of the conservation commission and their helpers, the delegates to the great southern commercial congress, the members of the rivers and harbors congress and others interested in working out a comprehensive plan for working the most of the lands, minerals, forests and waters that belong to the public domain of the United States.

Dies From Injuries.

Birmingham, Ala., December 8.—Reuben Preddy, a young man, died this morning from injuries received late last night from highwaymen while on his way home. The highwaymen secured $63 in money and stabbed the victim in the back, side and arm. He stated before dying that two hotel porters attacked him.

Merely the Suspicion

That Coffee causes one's aches and ills is good reason for a change to

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

CONSECRATION OF ALL SAINTS'

Beautiful Service Will Be Conducted by Bishop Nelson.

ATLANTA DIOCESE MEETS

Several Business Sessions Were Held Yesterday Morning — Consecration Sermon This Morning Will Be Delivered by Bishop Nelson.

All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, located at the corner of North avenue and West Peachtree streets, freed from all debt, last Sunday a week ago, will be consecrated this morning at 9 o'clock, immediately preceding the opening and first session of the new Atlanta diocese which convenes there today.

All Saints' church is one of the newest and at the same time handsomest Episcopal churches in the south, and the consecration of it is an item of interest throughout the south.

The consecration sermon will be delivered by Bishop C. K. Nelson, of the Atlanta diocese, who will preside at all meetings.

Business Meetings Held.

Tuesday the first of the business meetings of the clergy was held in the office of the bishop in the cathedral. At 10 o'clock there was held a meeting of the board of missions. At 11 o'clock the finance committee met at the board of missions. At 11 o'clock the finance committee met at the same place and at noon there was a meeting of the corporation. In the afternoon the standing committees met and prepared their reports.

At 8 p. m. in the chapel of the cathedral, corner of Hunter and Washington streets, the bishop held a "Concio ad Clerum," the principle feature of which was an allocution to the clergy of the diocese on matters personal and official. All the clergy attended this meeting, entering the chapel by the Hunter street door.

The consecration sermon will be preceded by an elaborate song service. The epitomized program for the sessions of the diocesan conference is as follows:

WEDNESDAY.

The clergy will assemble in the chapel of All Saints' church, corner of North avenue and West Peachtree streets, promptly at 8:45 a. m., and vest for divine service.

The consecration of the new church will take place at 9 a. m. Assisting the bishop will be the rector, Rev. Z. S. Farland; the Rev. Dr. Wilmer, the Rev. Dr. Fise, Rev. J. P. Perry and Rev. J. L. Villalonga, the whole body of clergy being in procession.

The convention will be organized and opened for business immediately after the benediction, and the meetings will continue from that time, under the orders of the house.

Lunch will be served in the Sunday school room at 1 p. m.

At 3:30 p. m. the bishop will open the session of the Woman's Auxiliary and announce his appointments for the year.

At 8 p. m. a missionary service and rally for the church people of Atlanta will take place. Addresses will be made by Rev. Everett P. Smith, of New York, general educational secretary, and by the bishop. The service is open to all who wish to be present as well as to church workers.

Special notices announce the meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary, the Junior Auxiliary, the Daughters of the King and the Sunday school institute.

THURSDAY.

Holy communion will be celebrated in All Saints' church at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer will follow at 9 a. m.

The convention will continue in session through the day, and as long as may be ordered.

From 5 to 6 p. m. the Woman's Auxiliary will hold a reception for the convention at the home of Mrs. A. V. Gude, North avenue, a little west of the church.

Bishop Nelson will preach the consecration sermon on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning will deliver his annual charge to the diocese.

GREAT FUTURE FOR THE SOUTH

Continued From Page One.

A. Hall and W. T. Dabney, Virginia; George W. Simmons and John E. Pilcher, Missouri, and George E. Plumber and John W. Scott, Illinois.

The committee on permanent organization was named as follows:

J. S. Pinckard and T. E. Kilby, Alabama; I. M. Worthington, Arkansas; J. G. Ruge and F. M. Hendy, Florida; T. G. Philpot, L. H. Chappell and John A. Betjeman, Georgia; George H. Cox and R. R. Perry, Kentucky; D. N. Shelars and M. B. Trezevard, Louisiana; W. A. Adams and A. E. Tate, North Carolina; H. M. Winslow and D. W. Stewart, Tennessee; Roy Miller and C. C. Odin, Texas; W. B. Livesey and E. B. Jacobs, Virginia, and Charles P. Center and C. H. Howard, Illinois.

Call for More Railroads.

By a resolution adopted tonight, the congress became a permanent organization. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected, John M. Parker, of New Orleans, being chosen president. The constitution provides for an active and an honorary membership, the president of the United States, the vice president, the speaker of the house of representatives and the state vice presidents of the organization being in the latter class.

Among the resolutions presented by the resolutions committee and adopted one of the most important was that in regard to needed railroad extension in the south. The resolution was as follows:

"Railroad construction has been extensive, but the rapid commercial growth of the south requires an enormous increase in its railroad facilities to transport to market its many and varied products. The construction of such adequate facilities can be accomplished only by assuring the holders of capital that such enterprises will be safeguarded by conservative and constructive legislation, and we urge upon our southern legislators the wisdom of such policy and condemn any agitation leading to the contrary.

"We favor a spirit of cooperation between the people and railroads and other corporate interests, to the end that the required confidence of investors may be established in the securities of the corporations of the south."

Waterways and Forest Reserve.

Another resolution adopted urged upon congress "immediate action for the practical development and improvement of our inland waterways and harbors upon a broad and comprehensive plan."

The establishment of the proposed Appalachian and White mountain national forest reserve was declared in another resolution to be "of paramount importance to the nation."

Vice President Ruge was instructed to head a delegation to call upon congress tomorrow to urge the immediate passage of such legislation.

Other resolutions favored good roads, a larger merchant marine and comprehensive revision of the "obsolete regulations and laws governing our merchant marine," conservtion of our natural resources, "adequate development of southern waterways and harbors," further extension of industrial training in the public schools, and the establishment generally of industrial and agricultural schools, and the systematic study of public affairs by commercial bodies, as well as by individual citizens.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the prime mover of the new organization, G. Grosvenor Dawe, of Montgomery, Ala.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, who spoke on "Present and Prospective Educational Progress."

Officers Chosen.

John M. Parker, the new president, took the chair immediately after his election. The other officers chosen were as follows:

First vice president, John G. Ruge, Apalachicola, Fla.; managing director, G. Grosvenor Dawe, Montgomery, Ala.; secretary, Edwin L. Quarles, Petersburg, Va.; treasurer, John A. Betjeman, Albany, Ga.; and state vice presidents as follows.

F. P. Glass, Alabama; C. R. Breckinridge, Arkansas; John G. Christopher, Florida; T. S. Rawoth, Georgia; J. B. Atkinson, Kentucky; Philip Werlein, Louisiana; Charles Scott, Mississippi; A. E. Tate, North Carolina; John ... Foxen, Tennessee; M. Locker, Texas; William Anderson, Virginia; A. K. Thom, West Virginia, and George W. Simmons, Missouri.

Christmas Holly Ribbons

For tying packages and fancy work.
No. 1½ Holly Ribbon, 25c for 10 yards.
No. 2 Holly Ribbon, 35c for 10 yards.
No. 5 Holly Ribbon, 55c for 10 yards.
No. 1 Red and Green Holly, 20c for 10 yards.
No. 1½ Red and Green Holly, 25c for 10 yards.

Fancy Flowered Ribbons

50c and 60c Values **42c**

An assortment of fancy flowered and Persian Ribbons, 5 1-2 and 6 inches wide, white and colored grounds; with beautiful flowered and Persian designs; suitable for all kinds of fancy work; 50c and 60c values, at 42c.

M. Rich & Bros. Co.

ATLANTA STAR APPEARS WITH SOTHERN TONIGHT

Ordinarily the coming of Sothern alone would be a matter of sufficient theatrical importance in Atlanta to draw an immense audience, but the interest in his coming is intensified by the presence in his company, as leading lady, of Atlanta's most distinguished actress, Miss Gladys Hanson Snooks, who within a few years has worked her way to the top.

She will be seen tonight in the role of Lucy Sacheverell, for love of whom Sothern, in the character of Richard Lovelace, goes through many stirring adventures, finally winning his love. Miss Hanson, as she is known upon the stage, will play the leading feminine roles both tonight and tomorrow night.

In his performance tonight as Richard Lovelace, Mr. Sothern's admirers will take keen pleasure in seeing him again portray a romantic role. Sothern will always be remembered as he appeared in "The Prisoner of Zenda," "An Enemy to the King," "The Musketeers," and "If I Were King." Sothern presents Richard Lovelace as the poet of the seventeenth century, who enters into the excitement of battle and wrote verses that have endured until today. The picturesque garb of the cavaliers of the Cromwell period gives Sothern ideal opportunities for pictorial embellishment and the stirring scenes of war give a dramatic setting to the love story about whom the author, Laurence Irving, has molded his play.

At the Bijou.

"The Dainty Duchess," the Weber & Rush extravangaza at the Bijou, is a faster show than was anticipated. It is full of action and of life, and its dialogue is as crisp as fresh celery.

The show is perhaps a bit ahead of the pace of extravangaza in Atlanta, but, after all, there is hardly anything objectionable, or anything out of place or off color. It is a show of modern ideas, full of good music, good ideas, new songs, and pretty girls. The idea is a burlesque on a well-known musical hit, and it is right well carried out. Mildred Stroller, in the principal role, is about as handsome a woman as one generally sees with extravangazas, and her specialty, as one of a quartet of vaudeville numbers, is entirely unique and original.

At the Lyric.

Joe Morris and his merry band of real musical comedy entertainers struck a gait on Tuesday at the Lyric that makes a pretty fast pace for the succeeding musical offerings of the season. In "Too Many Wives," the clever character comedian has given the theater-going public a musical comedy story play. The theme is reasonable, and it is splendidly worked out. The musical interruptions come when least expected, but have been so cleverly blended into the story that one does not forget the subject.

And there is plenty of good music, pleasant surprises in the musical numbers, eye-pleasing costumes, pretty girls, and a merry atmosphere that is more than refreshing. The chorus of pretty girls is attractive.

At the Orpheum.

The bookings of the Orpheum are now, and have always been, done by Weber & Rush, and not by the local manager. But if the popular new local manager, Mr. Whitaker, had have had anything to do with bringing together this week's bill, he could not have accomplished more than the big successful theatrical firm he represents. Weber & Rush are a power in the theatrical field, and their efforts to get only acknowledged best talent have been abundantly crowned with victory. It costs money to get first-class talent, such as sweet and winsome little Katie Barry, it being understood she is not paid far from a thousand dollars for the time she is to keep the Orpheum patrons spellbound this week. And think of it—Miss Barry is only one of more than a half dozen huge attractions on the Orpheum's salary list this week, there being such other noted celebrities as Carroll Johnson, Searl, Allen & Co., Herbert Bremont and Miss Irene Downing, Mandell & Coley, the Three Nazzaroes. There's beyond question exceptional talent employed at the Orpheum this week.

MARTIN HEADS EPWORTH UNION

Last Session of Atlanta Epworth League Union Ends.

The first quarterly institute of the Atlanta Epworth League Union held its closing session in the First Methodist church yesterday, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Interrupted only for a hour and a half for luncheon, which was served in the basement of the church, the leaguers were in continuous session until 10 o'clock at night.

The following new officers were elected: W. V. Martin, of First Methodist church, president; W. A. Watkins, of First Methodist church, first vice president; Dr. Elizabeth Roach, of St. John's Methodist church, second vice president; Mrs. John S. Cook, of Grace Methodist church, third vice president; W. L. Byers, of Grace Methodist church, fourth vice president; Bayne Gibson, of Decatur Methodist church, secretary, and Miss Jennie Smith, of Kirkwood Methodist church, treasurer.

Man Mysteriously Disappears.

Mobile, Ala., December 8.—Ellie Colvin, aged 17, mysteriously disappeared Sunday afternoon, and the theory of the police is that he has been foully dealt with. Circumstantial evidence points to two men, one of whom has been arrested. Colvin had a sum of money with him, and it is said robbery was the motive.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

MAKE LIQUORS YOU USE AT HOME



No trouble, no distilling. Half dealer's price. VERUNA REDISTILLED EXTRACTS are the same as distillers use in producing liquors. VERUNA REDISTILLED EXTRACTS are guaranteed under the PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW. Liquors made with Veruna are not imitations, but are delicious and pure. MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT AS REPRESENTED.

VERUNA makes any of the following liquors: Corn, Rye, Bourbon, Scotch or Irish Whiskys, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry Brandy, Gin, Cognac, Rum, Rock and Rye, Kummel, Creme de Menthe and others.

To introduce VERUNA we will send under plain cover, on receipt of $5., four assorted bottles (TO MAKE FOUR FULL QUARTS), prepaid, of any liquor you desire. Box of twelve assorted or one kind, $1.50. Send for booklet with instructions for making liquors with VERUNA at home.

EMPIRE EXTRACT CO., Sole Agents, 185 Greenwich St., N. Y.

We want some one in every city and town in the United States to sell our

Income Insurance

a plan which Provides income and expenses for the insured in case he or she falls ill or becomes disabled. Need money for good workers.

Write for particulars, stating whether you are interested in insurance or agents' proposition

Empire State Surety Co.
84 William Street, New York

REESE PERRY,
Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

DATES ARE SET FOR INSPECTION

Members of National Guard Must Attend or Pay Fines.

Absentees from drill on the night of state and United States inspection of the national guard of Georgia, next year, will be punished by a fine of $10.

This information was made public yesterday by Adjutant General A. J. Scott, of the national guard of Georgia, in general order No. 14, which announces the dates of inspection, giving the time and place and much necessary information concerning the inspections. They will be conducted by Major F. L. Palmer, United States army, retired, who has been assigned to the state by the United States war department, who will represent both the state and Uncle Sam on these tours.

They will be begun at Monroe, Ga., on January 20 and will be concluded at the state capitol on the night of the 23d at 8 p. m., when the governor's staff will be inspected.

The inspection is to be both day and night, the day inspection being for the tents, equipment and the like.

The Atlanta companies, infantry, cavalry and artillery, will be inspected, beginning April 2 and concluding April 23.

Schedule for Inspections.

The dates and places of inspection are as follows:

January 20, Wednesday, Co. H, Second infantry, Monroe. 21, Thursday, headquarters Third battalion infantry, Augusta. 22, Friday, Tr. K, Second cavalry, Augusta. 25, Monday, Co. H, Third battalion infantry, Augusta. 26, Tuesday, Co. K, Second battalion infantry, Augusta. 27, Wednesday, Co. E, First infantry, Waynesboro. 28, Thursday, Tr. C, First cavalry, Guyton. 29, Friday, headquarters First cavalry, Savannah. February 1, Monday, Tr. A, First cavalry, Savannah. 2, Tuesday, First battalion Field artillery, Savannah. 3, Wednesday, Third division Naval militia, Savannah. 4, Thursday, headquarters C. A. corps, Savannah. 5, Friday, Third Co. C. A. corps, Savannah. 8, Monday, Second Co. C. A. corps, Savannah. 9, Tuesday, Fourth Co. C. A. corps, Savannah. 10, Wednesday, First Co. C. A. corps, Savannah. 11, headquarters F. S. and H. C. First infantry, Savannah. 12, Friday, Co. L, First infantry, Savannah. 15, Monday, Co. M, First infantry, Savannah. 16, Tuesday, Co. K, First infantry, Savannah. 17, Wednesday, Co. H, First infantry, Savannah. 18, Thursday, Co. I, First infantry, Savannah. 19, Friday, Co. D, First infantry, Savannah. 23, Tuesday, Tr. B, First cavalry, McIntosh. 24, Wednesday, Tr. E, First cavalry, Ludowici. 25, Thursday, battalion headquarters and band, First infantry, Brunswick. 26, Friday, Co. G, First infantry, Brunswick.

March 1, Monday, Co. F, First infantry, Waycross. 2, Tuesday, Co. B, First infantry, Valdosta. 3, Wednesday, Co. A, First infantry, Thomasville. 4, Thursday, Co. C, First infantry, Fitzgerald. 5, Friday, Co. E, Fourth battalion infantry, Albany. 8, Monday, headquarters and Co. C, Fourth battalion infantry, Columbus. 9, Tuesday, Co. G and Fourth battalion infantry, Columbus. 10, Wednesday, Co. L and Fourth battalion infantry, Americus. 11, Thursday, headquarters Second infantry, Macon. 12, Friday, Co. B, Second infantry, Macon. 15, Monday, Co. F, Second infantry, Macon. 16, Tuesday, Co. C, Second infantry, Macon. 17, Wednesday, Co. A, Second infantry, Jackson. 18, Thursday, Co. E, Second infantry, Milledgeville. 19, Friday, battalion headquarters Co. H, Second infantry, Tennille. 22, Monday, Co. I, Second infantry, Perry. 23, Tuesday, Co. M, Second infantry, Forsyth. 24, Wednesday, Co. G Second infantry, Barnesville. 25, Thursday, battalion headquarters and Co. L, Second infantry, Griffin. 26, Friday, Co. F, Fifth infantry, Marietta. 29, Monday, Co. H, Fifth infantry, Winder. 30, Tuesday, battalion headquarters and Co. I, Fifth infantry, Athens. 31, Wednesday, Co. F, Third battalion infantry, Elberton.

April 1, Thursday, Tr. F, Second cavalry, Gainesville. 2, Friday, Co. M, Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 5, Monday, Co. L, Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 6, Tuesday, Co. K, Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 7, Wednesday, Co. G, Fifth infantry, Cedartown. 8, Thursday, Co. E, Fifth infantry, Lindale. 9, Friday, headquarters Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 12, Monday, band and H. C., Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 13, Tuesday, Co. D, Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 14, Wednesday, Co. C, Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 15, Thursday, Co. B, Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 16, Friday, Co. A, Fifth infantry, Atlanta. 19, Monday, headquarters Second cavalry Atlanta. 20, Tuesday, Tr. L, Second cavalry, Atlanta. 21, Wednesday, Second battalion, F. A., Atlanta. 22, Thursday, brigade headquarters, Atlanta. 23, Friday, general staff, department officials and governor's aides, Atlanta.

EMERGENCY ARMY FOR ROOSEVELT

President Sends Special Military Message to Congress

MORE POWER TO EXECUTIVE

Under Terms of Bill Which Roosevelt Sent With His Message the President Could Draft an Army of Two Million Men.

Washington, December 8.—An emergency volunteer army measure was advocated today by President Roosevelt in a special message sent to congress, and the draft of the bill accompanying the message was introduced in the senate by Mr. Cullom.

The president says the bill is intended to replace the present law, which was placed on the statute books "piecemeal and hurriedly, partly on the eve of the war with Spain and partly after hostilities had actually commenced." After declaring the present law to be faulty and wholly inadequate to a speedy and proper organization of a volunteer force, the president says the bill proposed, which was drawn under supervision of the chief of staff of the army, has the hearty approval of the war department. The message says further:

"It is designed to afford the complete machinery by which, should we be confronted with a foreign war, the executive power could proceed at once to transform enthusiastic and patriotic citizens into efficient and organized soldiers. Happily there is at present no cloud upon our horizon, but that very fact affords us the best opportunity to proceed with deliberation and care in the preparation of laws adequate and indispensable for our possible war needs."

It is pointed out by the president that the proposed measure would not call for a dollar's expenditure during the years of peace and its enactment into law now "would merely be to place at the disposal of the executive power machinery whereby should war threaten the means to wage it could be swiftly brought into being. Grounded upon the law there must be a vast mass of detail wrought into a comprehensive plan and ready upon the instant to be set into motion. The congress has provided a general staff corps and built for the war college a permanent and beautiful home, and the next logical step is to pass a comprehensive volunteer act to the end that the existing agencies may work out in advance the details of its execution."

The proposed bill is elastic; under its provisions a force of 2,000,000 men could be raised, as well as one of 50,000.

ROAD IS BEING SUED.

Attachment Issued on the Savannah, Augusta and Northern.

Statesboro, Ga., December 8.—(Special.) An attachment amounting to over $15,000 was served on the Savannah, Augusta and Northern railway here today. The suit is brought by the American Locomotive Company, of Pittsburg, from whom the engines on the new road were bought.

The attachment is on the two engines. It is said that motive power has been arranged for with the Savannah and Statesboro road. A receivership case will be heard in Macon tomorow. The road owes the W. J. Oliver Company a large sum for construction. Brannon & Booth, attorneys for road, left for Macon today.

LOWRY HEADS CLEARING HOUSE

President of Lowry National Bank Succeeds C. E. Currier.

HAWKINS SUCCEEDS LOWRY

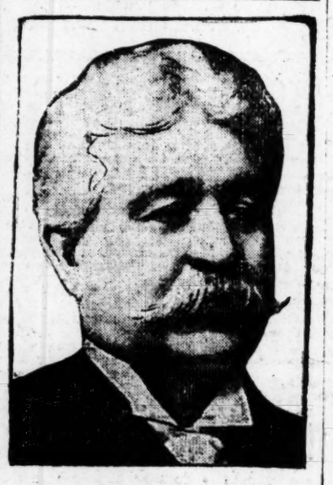
Banks Will Be Open for Half Day on Saturday, December 26, as Usual—$666 Clearing House Paper Money Still in Circulation.

Colonel Robert J. Lowry, president of the Lowry National bank, was yesterday afternoon elected president of the Atlanta Clearing House Association for the ensuing year, beginning January 1. He succeeds Charles E. Currier, president of the Atlanta National bank.

Colonel Lowry, who was vice president of the association, was succeeded as vice president by Frank Hawkins, president of the Third National bank.

Thomas C. Erwin was reelected as treasurer of the association, and Darwin G. Jones was unanimously reelected manager of the clearing house.

At this meeting the question of declaring a holiday from Thursday, December 24, Christmas eve, through to Monday, December 27, was discussed, but the suggestion was defeated and the banks will be open for a half day on Saturday, December 26, as usual.



COLONEL ROBERT J. LOWRY,
Elected President of Atlanta Clearing House.

The large amount of paper maturing toward the close of the year and the fact pay rolls were to be met then defeated the proposition which would have given the bank clerks a half week holiday during the holiday season. The reports of the officers of the association were read and approved. The statement that there was $666 in clearing house certificates still in circulation was an item of interesting comment.

INDICT NIGHT RIDERS.

Eight True Bills Found by Tennessee Grand Jury.

Union City, Tenn., December 8.—The state sprung quite a surprise this afternoon by returning eight true bills against the Reelfoot night riders, charging murder in the first degree. The list is as follows:

Garrett Johnson, Sam Applewhite, Arthur Cloar, Fred Pinion, Boy Ransom, Bob Huffman, Tid Burton and Bud Morris. Five of these men were granted bail last week by Judge Matthews, of Nashville, in deciding the writ of habeas corpus in his court, but were at once rearrested and are now confined in jail here.

A pure whiskey is fine for family and medicinal use. Clarke's Pure Rye is the peer of all. Bottled and aged by the government. Four full parts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

DIRECTORS

ASA G. CANDLER,
President Central Bank and Trust Corporation; President Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta.

GEORGE W. PARROTT,
President Piedmont Hotel Company, and Capitalist, Atlanta.

T. P. SHONTS,
President Interborough-Metropolitan Company, President Clover Leaf System and Chicago and Alton Railway, New York.

GEORGE T. ROWLAND,
Publisher and Capitalist, New York.

H. C. ANSLEY,
Treasurer Southern Railway Company, Washington, D. C.

DAN B. HARRIS,
President Southeastern Tariff Association, Southern Manager Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany, and Security Insurance Company, of Connecticut, Atlanta.

No. 26

REALTY TRUST CO.

Capital Stock $600,000

Biggest Financiers in the Country Are Confident South Offers Unequaled Opportunities as a Field for Investment, Says Manufacturers' Record.

DIRECTORS

EDWIN P. ANSLEY,
Real Estate, Atlanta.

W. A. WIMBISH,
Attorney at Law, Atlanta.

W. C. HARGROVE,
Capitalist, Atlanta.

V. H. KREIGSHABER,
President Atlanta Terra-Cotta Company, Building Supplies, Atlanta.

R. I. WALKER,
Capitalist, Atlanta.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Vice President Central Bank and Trust Corporation, Atlanta.

FRANK ORME,
Secretary and Treasurer Southern States Life Insurance Company, Atlanta.

J. S. B. THOMPSON,
Assistant to President, Southern Railway Company, Atlanta.

To All Who Seek the Very Best Opportunities for Profitable Investment:

There is no doubt but that the South offers the greatest advantages for both the small and large investor of any section of our country today. Here are some extracts from the current issue of the Mannfacturers' Record of Baltimore, in full proof of this statement, and they leave nothing to be added in the way of comment. In introducing and quoting from letters from some of the most successful men of the country regarding Southern investnent, the Record says:

"Under suggestion of a statement by Paul T. Brady of the Westinghouse Company, that he had recently raised $2,500,000 for investment in hydro-electric plants in the South and expects to raise $10,000,000 more for similar work, the Record has endeavored to present in letters from leading financiers and investors in the East, North and West, an interpretation of opinion in other parts of the country as to the South as a field for profitable investment of capital,"

Space permits of quoting from but few of these:

"C. H. Coffin, of Chicago, writes: 'Within the next ten years the South is going to experience a great growth; nothing can be surer than this prediction. And the counties, cities, towns and school districts will all need to make issue of bonds, and anything which makes these bonds secure and easy to sell will greatly facilitate the development of the country.'

"J. J. Townsend, of Chicago, believes that the Southerner sleeps on billions of values, through no fault of his, as it takes money to develop, and the South has not the requisite at its command."

"E. Van Deusen, of New York, advises that the best and only practical solution of the problem is for all of the best people of the South to take hold with a will of the development of their own country, and when they have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the rest of the country that they mean business, capital will begin to flow in as required."

"G. W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has led in establishing one of the largest lumber enterprises in the South, thinks that it rests with the people of the South themselves whether or not their section shall be developed in the near future."

THE REALTY TRUST COMPANY IS BEING FORMED TO MEET JUST SUCH LONG-FELT WANTS, AND, THROUGH THE CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP PLAN, THE SMALL INVESTOR SHARES EQUALLY WITH THE RICH.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY

Atlanta, Dec. 8, 1908.

The development of Atlanta and the South is now assured. Stock in the Realty Trust Company offers the chance for every person with $100 or more to share in the profits attending this immediate growth and development. E. P. A.

GREAT DEMAND EXPECTED FOR RED CROSS STAMPS

Many Local Merchants Have Promised to Aid in Use and Sale of the Stamps.

Following the announcement that the Red Cross Christmas stamps would be placed on sale in Atlanta at an early date, for the purpose of aiding in the extermination of the great white plague by properly using the funds derived from the sale of the stamps, applications came in thick and fast at the headquarters of the committee, in the Peters building, yesterday, and many local merchants promised to aid in the use and sale of the stamps.

The stamps are expected to be here at any minute now, and as soon as they arrive, the committee will push the sale with vigor.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Red Cross Christmas stamp committee was held in the Woman's Club rooms yesterday morning. Addresses were made by ex-Governor W. J. Northen, Dr. E. T. Routzain, of Washington, D. C., and by Dr. J. E. Summerfield, who spoke of the great prevalence of tuberculosis and the necessity for its early extermination, and the help that the stamps would mean to this end.

Many committees have already been formed to sell the stamps, and at the meeting several volunteered to aid in the work. Mrs. Northen and Mrs. H. H. Hale volunteered to sell the stamps on Ponce de Leon avenue; Mrs. Joseph Singer, to sell them among the wholesale grocers; Mrs. Jerome Jones, to sell them among the shoe stores, and Mrs. E. B. Smith promised to bring the plan before the Federation of Trades. Mrs. B. W. Martin, of the College Park Woman's Club, agreed to conduct the sale in East Point and at College Park, and Mrs. Drake volunteered her services.

Rooms 213 and 214 of the Peters building were yesterday given to the committee, through E. C. Peters and the Continental Casualty Company, for use in the sale of the stamps, in addition to room 309, which had already been granted them. Fixtures for the new rooms were donated by Fielder & Allen Co., the Porter-Wrigley Company, and the Rhodes-Haverty Company. The Southern Bell telephone people have agreed to furnish the committee with a telephone in the new rooms.

A number of merchants have agreed to use the stamps on the packages sent out from their establishments. Among the firms helping are the Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company, J. M. High Company, M. Rich Bros. & Co., and Davison-Paxson-Stokes Company.

Other firms have promised not only to use the stamps, but to sell them for the committee, among these being the Cole Book Company, the Lester Book Company, and Kress Ten-Cent store, Porter-Wrigley Company, and Fielder & Allen Co.

Bryan Goes Duck Hunting.

Galveston, Tex., December 8.—William Jennings Bryan and Mrs. Bryan, who have been spending several weeks in southwest Texas and Mexico, reached Galveston today and became the guests of Colonel W. L. Moody. The party left shortly before noon for the hunting lodge at Lake Surprise, the famous canvasback duck preserve. Mr. Bryan will speak here on his return from the lake Thursday afternoon and night, after which he and his wife will return to their home in Nebraska.

NINE NURSES GRADUATE AT BAPTIST TABERNACLE



Nine Young Nurses Who Graduate at the Tabernacle Infirmary.

Nine of the Tabernacle infirmary nurses will graduate at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, December 10. The exercises will take place at the Baptist Tabernacle and will begin promptly at 8, because of a lecture which is to follow at 9 o'clock the same evening.

The graduates are: Miss Lila McIntyre, of Atlanta, who leaves on the 26th of this month, to go to China as a missionary nurse; Miss Magdalene Crisson, Miss Elizabeth McClure Herring, Miss Carrie Kenney, Miss Gertrude Avant, Miss Annie Rebecca Chivers, Miss Eliabeth Leveritt, Miss Clara Belle Hawkins and Miss Edna Earle Teal.

BOYS' CLUB RECEPTION ON THURSDAY EVENING

There will be a grand reception held at the Boys' Club on Thursday evening, December 10, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The receiving committee will be Mr. and Mrs. Preston S. Arkwright, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Foote and the Boys' Club president and his wife.

Mrs. Arkwright is the president of the ladies' auxiliary, Mr. Foote is the chairman of the executive committee and the man who has done more for the upbuilding of the local Boys' Club than any other person.

The new president of the Boys' Club will be elected at the annual meeting, which will be held at the Boys' Club Wednesday at 5:30.

The club will be beautifully decorated and a complete coat and check room will assist in making the affair most pleasant. The Boys' Club orchestra will render the music. Mrs. Edward Brown and W. C. Mansfield will speak.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT UNVEILED AT CARTERSVILLE

Large Crowd Attended Ceremonies Held by U. D. C. in Bartow County.

Cartersville, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—Before a crowd of between 2,000 and 3,000 people the monument erected by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, in honor of the soldiers who joined the confederate ranks from Bartow county, was unveiled today.

As Mrs. Lilly Johnson Bradley pulled the cord that exposed the shaft to view a cheer went up, and the band played "Dixie," while the veterans, daughters, citizens and school children gazed upon the impressive sight. Preceding the unveiling, which took place upon the court house grounds, a large crowd gathered in the court room, filling every available space to hear the addresses of the day. The speakers were: Rev. C. A. Alday, Hon. G. H. Aubrey, Dr. R. B. Headden of Rome, Judge A. W. Fite, Miss Jessie Cobb and General Clement A. Evans.

An impressive incident was the presentation of a handsome pin to Mrs. Lila Calhoun Morgan, president of the local chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, by G. H. Aubrey, on behalf of the Bartow United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Yeggmen Get $500.

Mobile, Ala., December 8.—Yeggmen some time early this morning opened the safe of the Sims-Williams Furniture Company on Dauphin street, the principal thoroughfare in Mobile, and secured $500 in money. There is no clew to the thieves.

Christmas Gifts *for* Men

If you want to give presents to men that they will appreciate most thoroughly, come to this store for them. Here are great stocks of men's wearables, in correct styles and worthy qualities; you can't go wrong in choosing.

This will be more than ever a season of practical, sensible gifts; and we are better than ever ready to supply them.

Smoking Jackets
$5 to $18

Lounging Robes
$3.50 to $15

Great Line of Gloves

Fancy Waistcoats
$3 to $10

Gift Umbrellas
$3 to $20

Suspenders in Gift Boxes

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers and Hosiery

New, all-silk four-in-hands, at 50c; extra qualities in gift boxes, 75c; new fold ties in handsome holiday boxes, at

$1.00, $1.50, $2.50

All sorts of good Handkerchiefs, 10c up; and silk mufflers at from

75c to $3.50

Great stock of plain and fancy hosiery—cotton, lisle and silk—put up in gift boxes.

25c to $3.00

Daniel Bros. Co.
L. J. DANIEL, President
45-47-49 Peachtree Street

Ashford
TRUNK & BAG Co
Phone 265 Main
"ASHFORDS' TRUNK STORE"

Election Is Over---

and Christmas is rapidly approaching, and you will need **Purses, Bill Folds, Hand Bags, Shopping Bags, Suit Cases, Trunks,** etc.

Remember, we carry the most complete line of **Leather Goods Novelties** in the city.

"Ashfords' Trunk Store"
62 PEACHTREE ST.

ROOSEVELT STANDS FOR HIS POLICIES IN HIS LAST MESSAGE

Washington, December 8.—Interest in both houses of congress centered today in the president's speech. Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the senate committee, and Representative Payne, of the house committee, appointed to notify the president that the two bodies were in session, informed their respective houses that they had performed their duty and each reported that the president had responded to their notification with a statement that he would immediately submit a message in writing. Secretary Latta followed close upon the heels of the two committees, appearing first in the senate and then in the house. The reading of the message began in the senate at 12:15, just a quarter of an hour after the senate had convened, and in the house a few minutes later. The galleries of both houses were well filled and almost all the seats of senators and members were occupied by their owners.

All of them were supplied with printed copies of the message, which contained forty-four pages with an elaborate appendix accompanied by numerous illustrations showing the results of the work of the forestry bureau. Senators and members gave comparatively little attention to the reading of the message at the desk, but most of them immediately busied themselves with the printed copies before them. In these copies much interest was manifested.

TEXT OF LAST MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

Finances.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of $902,991,399. The increase in the per capita during this period was $7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold.

Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately $5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for $50,000,000 Panama canal bonds, and $100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to redeposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only $24,631,980 of the Panama canal bonds and $15,436,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

NATION'S BONDED DEBT HAS BEEN REDUCED

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years, 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907, and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of $99,283,413.54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States from $687,141,040 to $897,-253,990, notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to $54,631,-980, and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to $15,-436,500. Refunding oprations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1930 of $200,309,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of $8,-687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes; on the contrary, some taxes have been taken off; there has been a reduction of taxation.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already again and again said in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

Corporations.

The railways of the country should be put completely under the interstate commerce commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least, this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railways has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation.

RAILROADS SHOULD HAVE RIGHT TO MAKE COMBINATIONS

Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employees and the shippers all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of all of them that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed, and that there should be no improper issuance of securities.

The guiding intelligence necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration, but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent over-capitalization and kindred stock gambling performances; there must be no defrauding of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight, or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employees. In addition to this the interests of the shareholders, of the employees, and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders, but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employees or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country-at-large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country.

To permit every lawless capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagogy which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found, and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage-worker or a tiller of the soil.

ANARCHISTS VS. REACTIONARIES; DEMAGOGUES VS. MALEFACTORS

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity, and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today.

It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues, who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth; for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds.

In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between on the one hand the corruptionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instrument upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable.

Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways, or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude can not be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state of these great corporations, and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations, must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well-being; for in the long run under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable, and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community, and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

HOLDS STATES' RIGHTS DOCTRINE INVOKED AS MERE BLIND

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states' rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate government control and supervision of individual, and especially of corporate, wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover; and especially under cover of an appeal to states' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiant of both the public welfare and law of the land, and a denunciation of centralization in the central government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason, among the many sound and compelling reasons, that led to the formation of the national government, was the absolute need that the union and not the several states, should deal with interstate and foreign commerce; and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plenarily to the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highroads, as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was. Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads; and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way; by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignty capable of exercising such power—the national government.

STATES ACTING SEPARATELY CANNOT HANDLE PROBLEM

Forty or fifty separate state governments can not exercise that power over corporations doing business in most or all of them; first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form; and second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority sure to arise in the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such divided authority can not regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The central government is the only power which, without oppression, can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for national control means to abandon the effort for all adequate control and yet to render likely continual bursts of action by state legislatures, which can not achieve the purpose sought for, but which can do a great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more farsighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in the movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control, in the public interest, over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men, and the extreme individualists among business men, who genuinely believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy; and, second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of repression rather than of regulation of corporations, and who denounce both the power of the railroads and the exercise of the federal power which alone can really control the railroads.

EFFICIENT NATIONAL CONTROL WOULD OVERCOME EVILS

Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations; do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all-important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings, and such thoroughgoing control over them, as to insure their being in the interest, and not against the interest, of the general public. We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration; but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners, and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits, and, at the same time, a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many, and that greed and rascality, practiced on a large scale, should be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

We do not for a movement believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various concurrent remedies. Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must lie outside the domain of the federal government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short-time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business, including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

POWER TO CONTROL ALREADY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

To accomplish this, means, of course, a certain increase in the use of—not the creation of—power, by the central government. The power already exists; it does not have to be created; the only question is whether it shall be used or left idle—and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank, and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth; for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism which would destroy all individual initiative, and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, can not be reached, can not be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercises it in sight of the people, and who is, from time to time, compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people.

LABORERS DESERVE LARGER SHARE IN WEALTH PRODUCED

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wage workers to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end; and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless, there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind.

Labor.

A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism, but an incitement to the wildest radicalism; for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization, and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage-worker of railway, mill and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants, nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant.

Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number, the more we introduce the principles of cooperation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons; and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation; but legislation can do a good deal.

Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks.

There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling so far as is possible discouraged.

There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large forunes. Industrial education should be encouraged.

As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy; but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection for Wageworkers.

The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wageworkers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wageworkers must have their rights secured for them by state action; but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measureable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old-age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes, or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty; it is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

LAWYERS ALONE PROFIT BY PRESENT SYSTEM

Our present system, or rather no system, works dreadful wrong, and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wageworkers, in the union at large, is simply appalling; in a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the bureau of labor, which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connection with making provision for worn out and crippled workmen.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law, passed at the last session of the congress, granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the government, should be extended to include all employees of the government, and should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged. If a man is injured or killed in any line of work it was hazardous in his case. Whether 1 per cent or 10 per cent of those following a given occupation actually suffer injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the question of their receiving compensation. It is a grim jest which says to an injured employee or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacrificed in enforcing the laws of the United States. The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage-earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of employment. And in the event of death occurring, say, ten or eleven months after the accident, the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States towards its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE CLAUSE OFTEN GROSSLY ABUSED

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employee. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence. So well is this recognized that in practically all countries in the civilized world, except the United States, only a great degree of negligence acts as a bar to securing compensation. Probably in no other respect is our legislation, both state and national, so far behind practically the entire civilized world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in industry. It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation. This government is itself a large employer of labor, and in its dealings with its employees it should set a standard in this country which would place it on a par with the most progressive countries in Europe. The laws of the United States in this respect and the laws of European countries have been summarized in a recent bulletin of the bureau of labor, and no American who reads this summary can fail to be struck by the great contrast between our practices and theirs—a contrast not in any sense to our credit.

The congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional, on account of apparently including in its provisions employees engaged in intrastate commerce as well as those engaged in interstate commerce, has been held by the local courts to be still in effect so far as its provisions apply to the District of Columbia. There should be no ambiguity on this point. If there is any doubt on the subject, the law should be reenacted with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employees of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the district is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter has been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the congress should be ahead and not behind the states of the union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half-holidays be granted during summer to all wageworkers in government employ.

APPROVES EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR ALL GOVERNMENT WORK

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government; the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

The Courts.

I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work, nor whose money-ed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil; and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this over-regard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice and flagrant wrong to the body politic.

INDISCRIMINATE ATTACKS UPON JUDICIARY OF NATION

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad-minded judges, no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assailed. Last year, before the house committee on the judiciary, these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right, and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right; and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned; while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

HOW WORKINGMEN PLAY INTO HANDS OF FOES

The violence of the crusade for this legislation, and its complete failure, illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workingman, the laborer, the wageworker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent reaction and would band the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail, and if it temporarily succeeds, to do far-reaching damage. "Class consciousness," where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness, is equally noxious whether in an employer's association or in a workingman's association. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workingmen to vote primarily, not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class of society. Such an appeal, in the first place, revolts the more high-minded and far-sighted among the persons to whom it is addressed, and in the second place tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it, therefore, tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued. The result is therefore unfortunate from every standpoint. This healthy truth, by the way, will be learned by the socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The wageworkers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence. In this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied—and improper—class interests. Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker, and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people, so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the president-elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work iniquity, and far-sighted in seeing that the workingman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeopardized primarily by the action of these federal and state judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions, and inability or unwillingness to give relief to men of small means or wageworkers who are crushed down by these modern industrial conditions; who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new wrongs produced by the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century.

AS COUNTRY PROGRESSES, IDEAL OF LIBERTY CHANGES

The rapid changes in our social and industrial life which have attended this rapid growth have made it necessary that, in applying to concrete cases the great rule of right laid down in our constitution, there should be a full understanding and appreciation of the new conditions to which the rules are to be applied. What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be the necessary safeguard of liberty today. What would have been an injury to property then may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now. Every judicial decision involves two terms—one, an interpretation of the law; the other, the understanding of the facts to which it is to be applied. The great mass of our judicial officers are I believe alive to these changes of conditions which so materially affect the performance of their judicial duties. Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains, and must ever be maintained, as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions; for, as Burke finally said, when liberty and justice are separated, neither is safe. There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions. Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they convince poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant of and out of sympathy with their needs, and profoundly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a cruel mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense. It is desirable that the legislative body should possess, and, whatever necessary exercise, the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employees are not on an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactions as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly to tax their strength, and only mischief can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic "liberty," the exercise of which is the negation of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wageworkers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are, by the constitution, "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore cannot recover damages when maimed in that occupation, and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy. The most dangerous occupations are often the poorest paid, and those where the hours of work are longest, and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity so great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wageworkers who most need protection from those employers who take advantage of their grinding need. They halt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor. The talk about preserving to the misery-hunted beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them, is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which unfits a judge to do good service just as it would unfit any executive or legislative officer.

ISSUE OF INJUNCTIONS IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them, and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wageworkers when their efforts to better their working condition result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may as a matter of fact have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wageworkers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed, and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law-abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the undoubtedly existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advocated by the extreme labor leaders, contain the vital error of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if enacted into law I believe that the law would rightly be held unconstitutional. Moreover, the labor people are themselves now beginning to invoke the use of the power of injunction. During the last ten years, and within my own knowledge, at least fifty injunctions have been obtained by labor unions in New York city alone, most of them being to protect the union label (a "property right"), but some being obtained for other reasons against employers. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy, which should on no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse.

I believe that some such provisions as those I advocated a year ago for checking the abuse of the issuance of temporary injunctions should be adopted. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result; and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and, if not then continued after hearing, it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately, and the chance of delay minimized in every way. Moreover, I believe that the procedure should be sharply defined, and the judge required minutely to state the particulars both

Continued on Page Five.

SOME STRIKING SENTENCES

Some striking sentences in the message follow:

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals.

The Panama canal is a model for all work of the kind.

If there is any one duty which, more than another, we owe to our children, and to our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country.

The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man.

Corporation control means an increase in the use of power by the central government.

I do not believe that there is any other service (naval) in the world in which the average of character and efficiency with the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own.

In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker.

There are two sets of rich public enemies—plutocrats and men blind to economic progress.

SOME THINGS URGED BY THE PRESIDENT

The following are some of the things urged by President Roosevelt in his message:

Corporation control.

Increased power by central government.

Wealth and comfort for workers.

Employers' liability.

Preservation of forests and reforestation.

Postal savings banks favored.

Parcel post urged as an experiment.

Philippines to be independent when they demonstrate that they can govern themselves.

Prohibition of child labor.

Progressive inheritance tax.

Diminution of woman labor.

Encourage industrial education.

Improvement of inland waterways—stop wasting money and get results.

All national parks adjacent to national forests be placed under control of agricultural department.

Don't protect "criminals" in any branch of the government, and prosecute "criminals" in the legislative branch as they are prosecuted in the executive branch.

Urges appropriation for education.

Public health.

Cabinet members control independent bureaus and commissions.

Admit New Mexico and Arizona as separate states.

Telegraph and telephone companies under interstate commission.

Increase judges' pay.

Farmers own their own land.

ROOSEVELT'S LAST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Continued From Page Four.

of his action and of his reasons therefor, so that the congress can, if it desires, examine and investigate the same.

The chief lawmakers in our country may be, and often are, the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a system of social philosophy; and as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all law-making. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy; and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long outgrown philosophy, which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions. Of course a judge's views on progressive social philosophy are entirely second in importance to his possession of a high and fine character; which means the possession of such elementary virtues as honesty, courage, and fair-mindedness. The judge who owes his election to pandering to demagogic sentiments or class hatreds and prejudices, and the judge who owes either his election or his appointment to the money or the favor of a great corporation, are alike unworthy to sit on the bench, are alike traitors to the people; and no profundity of legal learning, or correctness of abstract conviction on questions of public policy, can serve as an offset to such shortcomings. But it is also true that judges, like executives and legislators, should hold sound views on the questions of public policy which are of vital interest to the people.

The legislators and executives are chosen to represent the people in enacting and administering the laws. The judges are not chosen to represent the people in this sense. Their function is to interpret the laws. The legislators are responsible for the laws; the judges for the spirit in which they interpret and enforce the laws.

We stand aloof from the reckless agitators who would make the judges mere pliant tools of popular prejudice and passion; and we stand aloof from those equally unwise partisans of reaction and privilege who deny the proposition that, inasmuch as judges are chosen to serve the interests of the whole people, they should strive to find out what those interests are, and, so far as they conscientiously can, should strive to give effect to popular conviction when deliberately and duly expressed by the lawmaking body. The courts are to be highly commended and staunchly upheld when they set their faces against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority; but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as to a matter of legitimate policy, when duly expressed by the legislature. Such lawfully expressed and deliberate judgment should be given effect by the courts, save in the extreme and exceptional cases where there has been a clear violation of a constitutional provision. Anything like frivolity or wantonness in unsetting such clearly taken governmental action is a grave offense against the republic. To protest against tyranny, to protect minorities from oppression, to nullify an act committed in a spasm of popular fury, is to render a service to the people. But for the courts to arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the legislative bodies is all wrong, and in the end works mischief.

The people should not be permitted to pardon evil and slipshod legislation on the theory that the court will set it right; they should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it, and not to have the courts by ingenious hairsplitting nullify it. A law may be unwise and improper; but it should not for these reasons be declared unconstitutional by a strained interpretation, for the result of such action is to take away from the people at large their sense of responsibility and ultimately to destroy their capacity for orderly self-restraint and self-government. Under such a popular government as ours, founded on the theory that in the long run the will of the people is supreme, the ultimate safety of the nation can only rest in training and guiding the people so that what they will shall be right, and not in devising means to defeat their will by the technicalities of strained construction.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers, or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption, or who have profited by the corruption of public servants. The result is equally unfortunate, whether due to hairsplitting technicalities in the interpretation of law by judges, to sentimentality and class consciousness on the part of juries, or to hysteria and sensationalism in the daily press. For much of this failure of justice no responsibility whatever lies on rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people can not shift the responsibility from our own shoulders. But there is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly.

WHY CERTAIN CORPORATIONS HAVE BECOME A MENACE

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation. A certain type of modern corporation, with its officers and agents, its many issues of securities, and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements that, under various judicial decisions, lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a legislature, or a judge. Every executive head who advises violent, instead of gradual, action, or who advocates ill-considered and sweeping measures of reform (especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness and disregard for the rights of the minority) is particularly blameworthy. The several legislatures are responsible for the fact that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often prepared, and still more frequently amended during passage, at the suggestion of the very parties against whom they are afterwards enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy multimillionaires, employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage; but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek, under the advice of experts, to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them; while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations, and all who demand extreme, and undesirably radical, measures, show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud-mouthed champions they profess to be. A very striking illustration of the consequences of carelessness in the preparation of a statute was the employers' liability law of 1906. In the cases arising under that law, four out of six courts of first instance held it unconstitutional; six out of nine justices of the supreme court held that its subject-matter was within the province of congressional action; and four of the nine justices held it valid. It was, however, adjudged unconstitutional by a bare majority of the court—five to four. It was surely a very slovenly piece of work to frame the legislation in such shape as to leave the question open at all.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the federal executive, carrying out a federal law; it can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation; it can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

PLACE OF PECULIAR SANCTITY HELD BY COURTS OF NATION

The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions; and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the republic to say anything which can weaken this respect, save for the gravest reason and in the most carefully guarded manner. Our judges should be held in peculiar honor; and the duty of respectful and truthful comment and criticism, which should be binding when we speak of anybody, should be especially binding when we speak of them. On an average they stand above any other servants of the community, and the greatest judges have reached the high level held by those few greatest patriots whom the whole country delights to honor. But we must face the fact that there are wise and unwise judges, just as there are wise and unwise executives and legislators. When a president or a governor behaves improperly or unwisely, the remedy is easy, for his term is short; the same is true with the legislator, although not to the same degree, for he is one of many who belong to some given legislative body, and it is therefore less easy to fix his personal responsibility and hold him accountable therefor. With a judge, who, being human, is also likely to err, but whose tenure is for life, there is no similar way of holding him to responsibility. Under ordinary conditions the only forms of pressure to which he is in any way amenable are, public opinion, and the action of his fellow judges.

It is the last which is most immediately effective, and to which we should look for the reform of abuses. Any remedy applied from without is fraught with risk. It is far better, from every standpoint, that the remedy should come from within. In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the far-sighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present. Let them exercise this great power not only honestly and bravely, but with wise insight into the needs and fixed purposes of the people, so that they may do justice, and work equity, so that they may protect all persons in their rights, and yet break down the barriers of privilege, which is the foe of right.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of the congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we can not continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it.

Inland Waterways.

Such shortsighted, vacillating, and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water-borne commerce and increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods, and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people.

In a report on a measure introduced at the first session of the present congress the secretary of war said: "The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or natural divisions thereof." In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation, but they are injurious to the army as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily unsuited by their training and traditions to take the broad view, and to gather and transmit to the congress the commercial and industrial information and forecasts upon which waterway improvement must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth, and that all its uses are interdependent.

Prominent officers of the engineer corps have recently even gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are not dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureaus of the government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieved in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor would we leave a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the stegomyia mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers; it is no longer wise or safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development, and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it can not have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further dilly-dallying or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to coordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways, and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be entrusted to the reclamation service or to the military engineers acting with a sufficient number of civilians to continue the work in time of war; or it might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided from current revenues if it is deemed wise—otherwise from the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan, and with the least possible delay. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them as they now are, under the interior department and policed by the army. The congress should provide for superintendents with adequate corps of first-class civilian scouts, or rangers, and further, place the road construction under the superintendent instead of leaving it with the war department. The need for this course is peculiarly great in the Yellowstone Park. This, like the Yosemite, is a great wonderland, and should be kept as a national playground. In both all wild things should be protected, and the scenery kept wholly unmarred.

National Parks.

I am happy to say that I have been able to set aside in various parts of the country small, well-chosen tracts of ground to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

I had occasion in my message of May 4, 1906, to urge the passage of some law putting alcohol used in the arts, industries, and manufactures, upon the free list; that is, to provide for the withdrawal free of tax of alcohol which is to be denatured for those purposes. The law of June 7, 1906, and its amendment of March 2, 1907, accomplished what was desired in that respect, and the use of denatured alcohol, as intended, is making a fair degree of progress and is entitled to further encouragement and support from the congress.

Denatured Alcohol.

The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate.

Pure Food.

It has been my purpose from the beginning of my administration to take the Indian service completely out of the atmosphere of political activity, and there has been steady progress toward that end. The last remaining stronghold of politics in that service was the agency system, which had seen its best days and was gradually falling to pieces. On November 1 only eighteen agencies were left on the roster; with two exceptions, where some legal questions seemed to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendencies, and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Indian Service.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service, which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. It deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great lotteries out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer. The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past, but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon.

Secret Service.

I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government, so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage-earner and person of moderate means. In fourteen states the deposits in savings banks as reported to the comptroller of the currency amount to $3,590,245,402, or 98.4 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining thirty-two states there are only $70,308,543, or 1.6 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,453 savings banks reported to the comptroller there are more than 61,000 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

Postal Savings Banks.

In my last annual message I commended the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent.

Parcel Post.

An amendment was proposed in the senate at the last session, at the suggestion of the postmaster general, providing that, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States, the postmaster general be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the congress the result of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes in not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth-class matter orginating on a rural route or at the distributing postoffice for delivery by rural carriers. It would seem only proper that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the postmaster general estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a system on all rural routes would amount to many million dollars.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

Education.

The national bureau of education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the states, but may be made of great advantage to the states by giving them the fullest, most accurate, and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems.

The nation, through its broader field of activities, its wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the states and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest states can do, and with the distinct additional advantage that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided, the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1909, are but $87,500—an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were thirty years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the congress upon this subject.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun, be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law, for the reasons given by the director. I commend to the congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the director of the census, and I trust that his recommendations will be adopted and immediate action thereon taken.

Census.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extermination in San Francisco of disease-bearing rodents, our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers; and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists. The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. There are numerous diseases, which are now known to be preventable, which are, nevertheless, not prevented. The recent international congress on tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequacy of American public health legislation. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the world-wide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we longer to ignore the reproach that this government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and of cattle than of human beings. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments. I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

Redistribution of Bureaus.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Statehood.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proven our faith by our deeds. We have behaved, and are behaving, towards other nations, as in private life an honorable man would behave towards his fellows.

Foreign Affairs.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin-American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years, and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers today probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries will want our products in greatly increased quantities, and we shall correspondingly need theirs. The international bureau of the American republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us, and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes towards them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

Latin-American Republics.

The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and energy devotion to duty, which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation; and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees, who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

Panama Canal.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines, and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama canal. Even under favorable conditions several years must elapse before such lines can be put into operation. Accordingly I urge that the congress act promptly where foresight already shows that action sooner or later will be inevitable.

Ocean Mail Lines.

Real progress toward self-government is being made in the Philippine islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and, indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. Hitherto this Philippine legislature has acted with moderation and self-restraint, and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government, and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them (and well also for those Americans who, during the past decade, have done so much damage to the Filipinos by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit) to remember that self-government depends, and must depend, upon the Filipinos themselves. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self-government.

The Philippines.

If we had followed the advice of the foolish doctrinaires who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift, we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Filipino people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government; a government based upon justice, and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement. At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them. We must be wise and generous; we must help the Filipinos to master the difficult art of self-control, which is simply another name for self-government. But we cannot give them self-government save in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves. Under the present system of just laws and sympathetic administration, we have every reason to believe that they are gradually acquiring the character which lies at the basis of self-government, and for which, if it be lacking, no system of laws, no paper constitution, will in any wise serve as a substitute.

Our people in the Philippines have achieved what may legitimately be called a marvelous success in giving to them a government which marks on the part of those in authority both the necessary understanding of the people and the necessary purpose to serve them disinterestedly and in good faith. I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent, or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self-mastery.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Porto Rico.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time; the Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thriven and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end, but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

Cuba.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half-century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fitly commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States, because of the ancient friendship between the two people, because each of us fronts on the Pacific, and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

Japanese Exposition.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in all the states of South America, the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government can not too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

As regards the army I call attention to the fact that while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need, from the standpoint of the service and the nation, of refusing to promote respectable, elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority; at least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment; yet this is the course advocated as regards the army, and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The Army.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general unfitness to command for any cause, in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for mental, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better; that is, for selection in promotion and for elimination for age.

Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired—for instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is 45 he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected as at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all that should be done, is a long step in the right direction; and I earnestly recommend its passage, or that of a more completely effective measure.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old. The cavalry is much more difficult to form than infantry, and it should be kept up to the maximum both in efficiency and in strength, for it cannot be made in a hurry. At present both infantry and artillery are too few in number for our needs. Especial attention should be paid to development of the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. As things are now the average soldier has far too much labor of a non-military character to perform.

Now that the organized militia, the National Guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces, it behooves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many well-trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the National Guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the National Guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the congress.

National Guard.

A bill is now pending before the congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of National Guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops.

There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers behind the regular army and national guard when war has come. Congressional assistance should be given those who are endeavoring to promote rifle practice so that our men, in the services or out of them, may know how to use the rifle. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships of the world against all comers in England this year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes on. To meet this we should encourage rifle practice among school boys, and indeed among all classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power. Thus, and not otherwise, may we be able to assist in preserving the peace of the world. Fit to hold our own against the strong nations of the earth, our voice for peace will carry to the ends of the earth. Unprepared, and therefore unfit, we must sit dumb and helpless to defend ourselves, protect others, or preserve peace. The first step—in the direction of preparation to avert war if possible, and to be fit for war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

FOREST PRESERVATION OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are, of course, two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion; this is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells, and the like. The other, and, of course, ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of wise use; the soil, the rivers and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will so use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future. Just as a farmer, after all his life making his living from his farm, will, if he is an expert farmer, leave it as an asset of increased value to his son, so we should leave our national domain to our children, increased in value and not worn out.

Forestry.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done; and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests which the nation can now, at this very moment, control.

So important are these investigations that I herewith attach as an appendix to my message certain photographs showing present conditions in China. They show in vivid fashion the appalling desolation, taking the shape of barren mountains and gravel, and sand-covered plains, which immediately follows and depends upon the deforestation of the mountains.

The lesson of deforestation in China is a lesson which mankind should have learned many times already from what has occurred in other places. Denudation leaves naked soil; then gullying cuts down to the bare rock; and meanwhile the rock-waste buries the bottom lands. When the soil is gone men must go; and the process does not take long.

What has thus happened in northern China, what has happened in Central Asia, in Palestine, in North Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized. Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the preservation of the forests, and it is criminal to permit individuals to purchase a little gain for themselves through the destruction of forests when this destruction is fatal to the well-being of the whole country in the future.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers, and, above all, of the four battleships.

The Navy.

It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities, that is, speed and turning circle, and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as is in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be, by law, turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. Such military efficiency can only be guaranteed in time of war if there is the most thorough previous preparation in time of peace—a preparation, I may add, which will, in all probability, prevent any need of war. The secretary must be supreme, and he should have as his official advisers a body of line officers who should themselves have the power to pass upon and coordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus.

A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion, or by both processes, should be introduced. It is out of the question, if the present principle of promotion by mere seniority is kept, to expect to get the best results from the higher officers. Our men come too old and stay for too short a time in the high command positions.

Two hospital ships should be provided. The actual experience of the hospital ship with the fleet in the Pacific has shown the invaluable work which such a ship does, and has also proved that it is well to have it kept under the command of a medical officer. As was to be expected, all of the anticipations of trouble from such a command have proved completely baseless. It is as absurd to put a hospital ship under a line officer as it would be to put a hospital on shore under such a command. This ought to have been realized before, and there is no excuse for failure to realize it now.

Nothing better for the navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification, both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise, and in view of the improvement the cruise has worked in this already high condition.

I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole; but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks—as to which I have already spoken—and in regard to those who have just entered the service; because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Tuesday, December 8, 1908.

Two Lots of Blankets

That Are Simply Beyond Competition

This is a kind of challenge "Ad" inasmuch as we want you to look at all the Pure Wool White Blankets 11-4 Size. At, say $6.50 or even $7.50. The let us show a Blanket superior in every way . .

At **$5.48** Per Pair

The Second Lot is a quality for which you will have to see the $8.00 to $10.00 Blankets to see anything like them. If you don't look around and see all offers, you'll not know so well how good these are . . . . . .

At **$6.90** Per Pair

M. Rich & Bros. Co. | M. Rich & Bros. Co.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Constitution

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, TRI-WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL .....Editor,
HOBY ROBINSON.....Business Manager.

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES.
United States and Mexico.

10	to	12-page paper	1c
13	to	24-page paper	2c
25	to	36-page paper	3c
36	to	56-page paper	4c

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DAILY, one year	$5.00
SUNDAY	2.00
Both, as above	7.00
TRI-WEEKLY, one year	1.00
WEEKLY, one year	50c
DAILY AND SUNDAY, by carrier delivered per week in Atlanta	12c
Outside of Atlanta	14c

For six or three months at same proportionate rate as above.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

THE WASHINGTON BUREAU of The Constitution is located in the Hibbs Building, Fifteenth street; Mr. John Corrigan, staff correspondent, in charge.

THE CONSTITUTION in New York: Visitors to New York wishing to obtain The Constitution will find it at Hotaling's News Stand on Broadway at Twenty-ninth street, Thirty-eighth street and Forty-second street, also No. 1 Park Row. The Constitution will be delivered to your hotel, if desired. Telephone 6374 Madison Square.

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Be sure that you do not pay any one else.
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., December 9, 1908.

Count the cash: The days will count themselves.

"The Greater South." There's a solid, business ring to it.

Congress always makes a good beginning, but—just give it time!

"The feel in the Christmas air" is probably for prices affected by the trusts.

Even if Prosperity is "all in the air," we'll have a fine chance to catch a breath of it.

As a friend to the Christmas children, Mr. Roosevelt will not place Santa Claus in the Ananias Club.

And the beauty of it is, the holiday shoppers will never know that they are "tired out" until it's all over.

The published profits of Standard Oil are sky-scraping; but "money to burn" doesn't take that direction.

No wonder there is a "funeral trust" in Chicago, where there is a resurrection of the dead every election day.

The Baltimore undertakers are still offering extraordinary inducements to leave the world during the holiday rush.

The latest picture of Speaker Cannon gives him the joyous expression of a backsliding brother restored to full fellowship.

The New York World says Pierpont Morgan "eats pie in private." Nevertheless, he has publicly consumed lots of it in Wall street.

The Taft idea of getting rid of a troublesome politician seems to be to send him abroad—chuckling as if it were a compliment.

Dr. Wiley, pure food expert, is after the Pullman car porter. But he may make short work of him, as all is grist that comes to his mill.

Mr. Taft is busy breaking bread and the solid south in New York. The mere thought of coming to Georgia makes Mr. Taft feel that good!

At the opening of congress Uncle Joe looked a mild-mannered man, and the crier didn't shout, "Arm! Arm!—It is the Cannon's opening roar!"

With automobiles at reasonable prices, it will soon be in the power of the man of moderate means to remember his enemies at Christmas.

It has been prophesied to Brother Rockefeller that he is "on his way to heaven;" but will he be able to remember that his treasure is there?

The world is amazed at the high-handed manner of the London suffragettes in the house of lords. It doesn't pause to reflect that some of them may have husbands there.

The senate feels that the government stole a march on it in that Japanese-American agreement. The advice of the venerable should always be asked in these little family affairs.

Of course, Loeb will not be of the president's hunting party. He might talk out-of-meeting to the press reporters, and then the president couldn't get a dollar a word for each lion he kills.

Of the statement that a Chicago man bought 15,000 barrels of Kentucky whiskey, Editor Watterson says: "Evidently some fellow who has received a divorce without having to pay alimony, and who means to celebrate properly."

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

A stronger, firmer and more indestructible national unity is the keynote of the Southern Commercial Congress meeting in Washington this week.

Southern delegates have gone there with a message; it is that the south is determined to work in harmony with all the states, not as a section, but as a part of a blended and homogeneous whole, toward a greater national prosperity.

For years the states of the south have contributed liberally to the growth of American commerce; their great crop has established and held the national balance of trade.

But they are going to do more than this; they are going to unite their individual and community efforts to those of the states of the east, the north and the west, and help in the commercial tug of war of the United States versus the world. They are already doing it.

Such conferences as these serve to emphasize our growing national community of interests. The cotton growers of the south and the grain producers of the west have learned that they have a common cause and they are now fighting each other's battles. The manufacturers of the east and the manufacturers of the south meet upon common ground. Northern, southern and western financiers are united in their purposes and efforts.

The interdependence and united efforts of the states is the great security of the independence of the nation.

One of the important results of the Southern Commercial Congress must be to strengthen the growing feeling of confidence so recently shaken by agitation and the menace, even though seldom actually realized, of oppression of corporate industry.

That little now remains of that feeling is evidenced by the return of capital to the field of legitimate investment.

Railroad building and improvement is being rapidly resumed in almost every section of the country, and southern water powers are drawing heavily upon eastern capital for development.

The south has evinced a determination no longer to cling to political fetich and tradition, but to assert an independence in that respect by which it will make merit, and not name alone, the foundation of its support of policies and candidates.

The south proposes to be just as intimate and thoroughly blended a part of the nation politically as it is agriculturally and industrially; it wants the husks of the one no more than it does of the other.

If the Southern Commercial Congress helps toward a better and broader national understanding of these things, it will perform a service of immeasurable value, not only to the people of the states therein represented, but to the entire nation.

The United States, individually and collectively, will grow the greater as they grow together.

MR. TAFT AND THE SOUTH.

The people of the south will read with a sense of sincere gratification the renewed expressions of friendship on the part of President-elect Taft, in his speech at the recent dinner of the North Carolina Society in New York.

Mr Taft goes further than mere kindly generality and evinces a determination to place his administration, is so far as is practicable, in thorough accord with the feelings and views of the people of the south in respect to the questions which most closely concern them.

His views upon the race question are characterized by a fairness and conservatism which are indicative of a purpose neither to oppose nor trample upon southern ideas. He gives evidence of a determination to assist in removing whatever may remain of the fear of so-called negro domination, which has been the basis of justification of a politically solid south.

Mr. Taft, of course, would be glad to see shattered the political solidity of the south in the interests of the party of which he is the leader and of whose principles he is the exponent.

But the enlightened and conservative people of the south, while many of them will indorse the suggestion, will put it upon the broader ground of independence of political action in whatever direction political conviction may lead.

Certainly, however, Mr. Taft will be pardoned a motive whose conscientiousness is unquestioned, and in his efforts to help make the south, as he says, a working part of the political nation, he will have the loyal support of its people, of whatever party or alignment.

The pursuit of the purpose expressed in the conclusion of his address can but command general approval and cooperation. Mr. Taft said:

> The recent election has made it probable that I shall become more or less responsible for the policy of the next presidential administration, and I improve this opportunity to say that nothing would give me greater pride, because nothing could give me more claim to the gratitude of my fellow citizens, if I could so direct that policy in respect to the southern states as to convince its intelligent citizens of the desire of the administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problems before them, and of bringing them and their northern fellow citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view. I pray that it may be given to me to strengthen this movement to obliterate all sectional lines, and leave nothing of difference between the north and the south save a friendly emulation for the benefit of our common country.

Sentiments like these can come only from a man whose determination is to be in the highest sense the president of all the people.

The effort toward realization of this lofty ideal will not be lacking in support on the part of the people of the south.

In its achievement Mr. Taft will rise above his party and its past and be written one among the greatest of Americans.

THE BOYS' CLUB.

Scarcely more than a year old, the Atlanta Boys' Club has achieved a success that ranks it in those of its class with the foremost of the city's institutions.

The trial given the Boys' Club has demonstrated that Atlanta would suffer serious loss should it, for any reason, have to go out of business.

There several hundred boys are being taught and trained almost unconsciously by a system that substitutes the pleasant for the irksome. There is a character-building going on in that club home which is going to tell in the future history of Atlanta.

And, best of all, it keeps the boys off the streets, where they too often come into contact with those evil influences which make criminals.

Here is an institution of which the good people of Atlanta should be more than proud—those who have watched and who know about it are.

It costs about $3,500 a year, together with the meager little income which the club has—each boy pays 5 cents a month dues, this being required simply for the inculcation of a principle—to meet the necessary expenses of this institution.

That sum is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the value of the results attained, which will increase with the years until men of strength and force and position in life will look back upon their youth and thank the Boys' Club for the foundation of character and, perhaps, too, of the ability, upon which they have builded.

The time is near at hand when the management of the Boys' Club will go before the people of Atlanta asking contributions for support for another year.

The Boys' Club is wholly non-denominational; it is purely an institution for humanity.

From every standpoint, therefore, as Dr. J. W. Lee has so well shown in his communication published elsewhere, it should command the enthusiastic interest and support of all Atlanta.

WHAT INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION MEANS.

In a brief address calling to order the recent convention of the National Association for the Promotion of Industrial Education, held in Atlanta, Mr. F. B. Gordon, of Columbus, presented some facts which abundantly emphasize the great importance of extending the facilities for industrial education in the south.

Skilled labor along with skilled management may more than quadruple the increase in wealth which is the product of unskilled hands, and its reward is measured by the degree of its skill.

Georgia and other southern states have comparatively few manufactories of high-grade products because of the lack of trained hands to make them. Particularly is this true in the textile and certain other industries.

In his address Mr. Gordon said:

> With the present acreage devoted to cotton, Georgia can easily produce two million bales each season, of which she is spinning on an average only of one-half million bales.
>
> Deducting 30 per cent for tare and waste, this half million bales represents in round figures 190,000,000 pounds of yarn spun in Georgia.
>
> The commercial value of this yarn is determined by its "number" or fineness, and let us see what progress we have made in the last decade in the direction of increased value.
>
> The average number of all the yarn spun in Georgia in 1893 was No. 18. Last year this average was No. 20. The difference in the commercial value per number is 1-4 cents per pound. Thus, for the ten years' advance in the fineness of quality of the yarn spun in Georgia we find an increase in value of only $950,000, or less than $100,000 per year.
>
> What I wish to bring out in the relation of the cotton spinning industry to the subject of this conference is the fact that while wonderful development has been made in the machinery used, the human element involved is about where it was ten or twenty years ago in the skill shown in handling this machinery.
>
> Further illustrating this is the fact that of the 500,000 bales spun 100,000 bales are sold as waste, "for a song," and a large part of this comes back to the state in converted forms which our own skill should have created, and kept this money at home.
>
> Please note also that a number of mills in Georgia make print cloths, but not a plant exists in the state to print these cloths or turn them into the "calicoes" of commerce.
>
> Also there are a number of mills making goods for the rubber goods and oil cloth trade, but not a plant to convert them into the finished product.
>
> What I have said about cotton applies also to wood and metal working establishments.

It seems that what we lack here in the south in essentials for building increased values is solely the element of skill.

The difference in the value of a pound of steel converted into nails or manufactured into fine watch springs is said to be something like that between ten cents and a thousand dollars. Skill alone has entered into the creation of this greater value.

It is so with cotton and the other raw products of our fields, mines and forests; their ultimate values depend upon the skill employed in converting them.

This skill comes best and surest from the groundwork implanted in the youth.

The south can have the value of the pound of watch springs rather than the pound of nails, if it will provide the skill.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

In the "Hooray Land."

I.

Isn't it mighty good to stand,
Little folks, in the Hooray Land,
Where "Don't do this," and
"Don't do that"
Have gone where nobody's livin' at?
When you're feelin' all alive, an' know
The folks won't blame you fer bein' so?
The brightest place for all to stand,
Little folks, is the Hooray Land!

II.

In the Hooray Land it's good to be
Under the shade o' the Christmas Tree
Weighted down with the great, good things
The very thought o' the Christmas brings!
Where there ain't no high, forbidden shelf
Where you can't reach up and help yourself!
No fenced-in sweets—no stern command
To keep away from the Hooray Land!

III.

For the Hooray Land we'll all depart:—
Come, little fellow—an' you, sweetheart!
As the world's old children pass in view
They need the light of the eyes of you!
In the winter of life they need the rose
That on your cheek like morning glows!
Little folks all, just take your stand
In the jolly bright light of the Hooray Land!

* * * * *

Plot of a Novel.

Here is a life-story in a few lines, told in Answers:

"Half a century ago a young Englishman, while traveling, met a beautiful girl and promptly fell in love with her. A few days later he returned home, and his first act was to write her a love letter. In it he told her that he could not be happy without her, and that if she regarded his proposal favorably he would expect a reply by the next mail. To this letter he received no answer, and so disappointed was he that, from that time until his death, which occurred recently, he shut himself up in his home and lived like a hermit. Most of his time was spent in reading, and the day after his funeral the heirs began to search the books in his library, for they thought it quite possible that the eccentric old man might have hidden some bank notes in them. They found none, but in a tattered old pamphlet they found another kind of note—the love letter which was written fifty years ago, and which the writer had forgotten to mail."

* * * * *

A Boy's Variation.

A Georgia youngster parodies one of Riley's as follows:

"I hear our Christmas turkey
To the other turkeys shout:
'The gobble 'uns will git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

"'The childern with a appetite
Are roamin' all about,—
They're the gobble 'uns will git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

"'You better fly up higher—
Ef they's any trees about,
Or ver fat will feed the fire
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!'"

* * * * *

In No Need of More Trouble.

"If you air a-raisin' of the devil thar whar you air at," wrote the friend of the family, "my advice to you is to not come home fer Christmas, fer two people in one family a-raisin' of the devil would make things too lively fer a peaceable-inclined settlement. By two people I mean you an' the ol' man, fer ever sence somebody stole the bar'l o' licker he bought at government auction sale he's been raisin' more o' whar Satan lives at than Satan knows hisself! An' ef they wuz to give him another bar'l, that would only incite him to more trouble. Ef you've got a bar'l whar you air, heed my advice, an' drink it thar, an' don't fetch none with you, ef you come—onless it should be a jug or two fer the Christmas friend who is a-givin' you this advice."

* * * * *

"With the Holly in Her Hair."

The Bentztown Bard sings of "Christmas at the Gates," and you may be sure they are the wide-open gates. Here are two stanzas from his song:

"Christmas creeping to the gates,
On the feet of song she waits;
Tapping, tapping at the door,
Golden in her dream of yore:
Hide the parcels, hold your tongue,
Love will make a graybeard young;
Hear her singing, she is there,
With the holly in her hair!

"Christmas swinging down the lane,
Christmas singing love's refrain;
Snowy air and whistling weather,
Whirling young and old together
In the fairy masque and rout
Where the lips of laughter shout;
Bringing in the gifts, she comes,
Christmas at the gate of dreams!"

* * * * *

The Holidays in Billville.

Shout hallelujah on the highway if you feel like it; you'll get only 30 days for it.

Don't be offended if the world doesn't turn 'round to look at you. Remember—the holiday rush is on.

Give trouble a holiday. It frequently takes hard work to make it. Rest up a while!

Be thankful for your Christmas gifts, but don't invite disappointment by enlarging the house to accommodate them.

* * * * *

"Mister Happy Day."

I.

Mister Happy Day, he say:
"Sence I been so long away,
Lost de track er lots er folks!
Come ter hear de ol'-time jokes
An' de ol' tales what I knowed
'Fo' I took de wanderin' road!
Time has came fer me ter stay—
Give you one mo' happy day!

II.

Mister Happy Day—he know
We been wishin' fer him so!
Swing de sign out—tell him we
Hongry des his face ter see!
Dar is somepin' on his back—
Holiday is in de pack!
He onroll it, an' he say:
"Give you one mo' happy day!"

* * * * *

John Milton, Immortal.

"In our day and time" the author of a "Paradise Lost" would have a hard time finding a publisher. Milton would probably earn a livelihood by a Harvard professorship. Now that they are telling all they know of the life of that "Old scholar of the spheres," the following, from Byron, may come in for quotation:

"Milton's 'the Prince of Poets'—so they say,
A little heavy, but no less sublime;
An independent being in his day:
Learned, pious, temperate in love as wine;
But his life, falling into Johnson's way,
We're told this great high priest of all the Nine
Was whipt at college; a harsh sire—odd spouse.
For the first Mrs. Milton left his house."

* * * * *

Shopping Jingle.

Shop, shop, shop,
From weary morn till night,
And shop, shop, shop,
While there's a shop in sight!

Shop, shop, shop
In sunny weather and chill;
Never stay or stop
While Father pays the bill!

Shop, shop, shop,—
Crowd the streets and the cars,
And don't forget poor father,
Who was raised on cheap cigars!

* * * * *

Acres of the finest holiday climate in the country. Georgia is the place to do your Christmas shopping!

F. L. S.

WITH DAUGHTER BY SIDE HE PUT BULLET IN HEART

After Failing Twice to Take Life, Sulker Succeeds on the Third Trial.

New York, December 8.—After having failed twice to take his life, George W. Sulker, a Brooklyn provision merchant, was successful last night, shooting himself through the heart. His 13-year-old daughter, Irene, was sitting near him when he fired the shot.

Sulker was to have been arraigned in court today on a charge of felonious assault on Mrs. Mary J. Sample, of Brooklyn, who was found bound and gagged in her home in September last, terribly burned with acid, which had been poured on her bare flesh. Mrs. Sample said that she had been blackmailed. Her story resulted in the arrest of Sulker, who admitted that he had borrowed money from the woman, but denied being implicated in the attack.

Since his release on bail Sulker had been despondent. He tried to end his life by gas on Saturday and on Sunday and repeated the attempt with a carving knife. His wife restrained him on both occasions.

American Cotton in India.

Lahore, India, December 8.—The government's experiment in introducing American cotton into the Punjab has met with encouraging success. The first auction of the American cotton was held today, and the entire product was bought by one firm at a price 25 per cent higher than Indian cotton.

SALVATION ARMY STUNT BY THE EPISCOPALIANS

Rector and Vestry of St. George's Call Sinners in New York Streets.

New York, December 8.—The old and fashionable St. George's Episcopal church, of this city, has established a precedent in the manner of calling sinners to be saved. Through the crowded streets of the east side last night, the rector, the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, accompanied by staid vestrymen and members of the congregation, marched like Salvationists under the light of an electrically illuminated cross. Two policemen led the way, while the strains of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," rang out in the night air. The idea was to go "out into the highways and the byways" to call whosoever would follow. Many there were who did follow, the majority of them, however, attracted by the novelty of the situation.

When the procession had returned to the church and those who had followed were seated, the rector mounted the pulpit and said:

"We have marched through the streets and adopted this extraordinary method to prove to ourselves and to you that we exist for the benefit of the community. We have gone outside of the church walls and into the streets to prove this."

Closed.

(From The Cleveland Leader.)

"Are you going to the same hotel at Palm Beach this winter?"

"Good Lord, no! I came away last year and forgot to tip the head waiter."

THE BOYS' CLUB AND ITS GREAT VALUE TO ATLANTA

By Dr. J. W. Lee.

Editor Constitution: I have no more connection with the Boys' Club than any other citizen of Atlanta. Trinity church spent something like $10,000 in enlarging and equipping a building in which to house it. This building was then turned over to a board of directors, irrespective of all church relations, free of rent.

Since then the Boys' Club has been conducted on lines as broad as humanity. It is now simply and purely an Atlanta institution, as free from denominational or party bias as a national bank. Every Atlanta boy is eligible for membership.

A fee of 5 cents per month is charged for the privileges of the club. The boys prefer to pay this amount, because it encourages in them the sense of not getting something for nothing, while at the same time they recognize the amount of the fee as not too large to keep any boy out.

After a history of about one year and a half, the value of the club has been demonstrated. The report of the manager, Mr. George C. Dorr, reads like romance. It is a thrilling record of what can be accomplished in the direction of helping boys build for themselves—character. By means of the discipline furnished through play and work and study, the boys are learning how to find themselves, and how to make their lives attractive, and strong and useful.

Rules for the regulation of the members, while in the club house, are imposed so naturally and humanely and tactfully that the boys get an idea that they are controlling themselves, which, in fact, is about the truth. The manager submits all disciplinary measures to the common conscience and judgment of the boys themselves, so that the rules of the organization are such as the boys affirm and put into practice themselves. A generous public has supplied them with a library of interesting books, and keeps them supplied with the latest magazines, etc.

After watching the gradual growth of the Boys' Club from its foundation, I am firmly convinced that the people of Atlanta never threw their arms about an institution of greater promise.

The most distinctive characteristic of this generation is the discovery that society is a unit, that human beings are members one of another. One of the elemental facts of human life we have suddenly come face to face with in the march of progress is that each of us is disadvantaged by reason of the lowness of life in the worst of us, and that each of us is advantaged by reason of the fullness of life in the best of us. There is a sense in which each of us must bear the sins of society. The unity of society works to each of us both profit and loss; because society is one, you have to suffer for the sins of others; but, because society is related and inter-related, each of us is helped by the goodness and sacrifice of others.

The moral and spiritual weakness and destitution of your neighbor reacts on you, while the moral and spiritual wealth of your neighbor come back on you to strengthen your own life.

The old idea that, as isolated individuals, we can make our heaven quite secure apart from what happens to the rest of mankind, is out of date. We are not going to get to any very high or noble heaven by ourselves as individuals, for the simple reason that as individuals solely and really we do not exist. Insofar as we exist as human beings, and not as so many animals, we exist as members of one another. We are parts of a social whole, and outside of that we are not human at all.

No individual can perfect himself, only as he perfects himself trying to lift up the whole social body of which he forms a part. No one's little finger can get to New York without taking the whole body with it. If one's little finger could get to New York without the rest of the body, it would have to be amputated and shipped by express, and then it would have no more value as a little finger.

That the Boys' Club in Atlanta has been able to live even a year and a half is proof of the fact that, as a people, we are coming to the recognition of a truer philosophy of life, and a truer theology than such as past ages knew.

The true method of self-preservation is self-giving. If one is to find his life for himself, he must lose it for the sake of others. Had we heard this a generation ago, it would have been called preaching; now, when sensible people hear it, they know it is true in the sense that the multiplication table is true.

To help the boys of Atlanta who have not the advantages of the wealthy classes is to insure the protection of wealth in the future. Raising the level of one boy's life in Atlanta is to heighten the moral grade of the whole city's life.

We are all like so many vessels of various capacities connected by underlying means of communication, which when filled, the water in each finds the same level of the water in the others. If muddy water is poured into one, streaks of earth will find their way into the others, and all tend to become clear by the pure water in any one. The only way by which any human being can keep from being pulled down to the moral level of the lowest is by doing his best to pour streams of clean life into other members of the social whole of which he forms a part.

This is the philosophy upon which is built the Boys' Club. The boys we help today will help our children and our city tomorrow. Let us show them how to be manly and clean and honorable and practically efficient, and they will come to the voting places in the next ten or twenty years to save the city from dishonor and shame.

It takes about $3,500 a year to keep the Boys' Club running at the highest level of efficiency. This is a small investment to make in the life of the coming time. Any one of the three hundred boys who attend the club will in all probability a thousand times more than pay this back with compound interest in the tomorrow of Atlanta.

JAMES W. LEE.

Atlanta, December 8.

CARRIED OFF A PET DOG AS TEN CENTS SECURITY

Negro Washerwoman Seizes Little Dog Because Debt Was Not Paid.

Louise Anderson, a sable queen of the wash tub, tried to collect a 10-cent debt by carrying off the pet dog of the lady whom she claimed owed her the money. Louise was arraigned in the police court yesterday morning and the arresting officer stated that the woman had forcibly carried off the little pet dog of a lady who lived on Kelly street.

Louise had called at the Kelly street residence to collect two washing debts, one of 50 cents and one of 10 cents. She was given the 50 cents, but being unable to change a dollar the payment of the 10-cent debt had to be deferred. Not receiving the 10 cents made Louise so angry that she picked up the little pet dog and carried it to her home to hold as hostage until the 10 cents was forthcoming.

A policeman was called and he recovered the pet dog and made a case against Louise. Subsequently the 10-cent debt was paid.

The recorder fined Louise $5.75, so that the transaction cost her the 10 cents she collected with $5.65 added.

MILK FOR GILDED RICH.

Cows Are Washed and Wiped With Linen Napkins.

Chicago, December 8.—Loton Horton, one of the biggest retailers of milk in New York state, regaled the annual meeting of the International Milk Dealers' Association, held here in connection with the dairy show at the Coliseum, yesterday afternoon with a moving narrative of how he charged 20 cents a quart for milk, got the money and "blushed as he took it."

According to Mr. Horton, the milk is produced by the owner of a farm at Newburg, N. Y., and "costs as much to produce and is as good to drink as the best California wine." Cleanliness is insisted on to an extent almost unbelievable, he declares; the cows are washed and wiped with linen napkins and when the milk is obtained it is handled as though it were so much champagne.

The milk is sold to "the gilded rich" in New York, the owner is said to make about 2 per cent on his investment, and Mr. Horton says that he himself loses money. "I'm keeping up the experiment," said he, "first, because I believe the making of pure milk ought to be encouraged, and, second, in the belief that some day the demand will be sufficiently steady to make it pay."

"PAT" CROWE TO LECTURE.

He Will Be Under Auspices of the W. C. T. U.

Chicago, December 8.—"Pat" Crowe is going on the lecture platform under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. His first address will be delivered Thursday night in St. Mary's hall, Evanston.

It was Mrs. Fannie Woodmansee, superintendent of prison mission work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union who first determined that Crowe should be sought out and persuaded to lead a better life. She was successful in her mission.

Crowe desired that his first speech should be in the church to which his mother belonged, and so St. Mary's hall was secured. Father Smyth has consented to make a brief introductory address. Crowe's subject has been announced as "The Crime of Society in Dealing with the Criminal."

Perishable Goods.

(From Puck.)

Madge—Why do you delay buying the books you are going to give as presents until the day before Christmas?

Marjorie—Last year I bought a lot of the best-selling novels a little while beforehand, and when it came time to send them out nearly all of them had been forgotten.

HE MURDERED THE GIRL AND THEN KILLED HIMSELF

Surrounded by Officers, Martinez Slew Girl Whom He Had Abducted.

Trinidad, Col., December 8.—Maggie Garcia, 18 years old, and Francisco Martinez, who was suspected of having murdered the four members of the Garcia family, were found dead yesterday 20 miles west of the Garcia ranch in the extreme eastern part of Las Animas county. Both had been shot. Apparently Martinez murdered the girl and then committed suicide.

A posse located Martinez and the girl Sunday night in a lonely canyon, and a guard was established over the place. Finding escape cut off, Martinez killed his companion, whom, undoubtedly, he had abducted after murdering her parents, and then blew out his own brains. Martinez had no horses, and had forced the girl to walk with him to the place where they were found.

Martinez, it has been ascertained, was pardoned a year ago from the New Mexico penitentiary at Santa Fe, where he was serving a term for theft. His attentions had been rejected by Maggie Garcia, and he had been ordered away from the Garcia ranch, 85 miles from Trinidad, in an isolated region. The quadruple murders at the ranch and the abduction of the girl followed.

NEW COUNTERFEIT FOUND.

$5 Silver Certificate, Indian Head, Is Very Deceptive.

Washington, December 8.—A new counterfeit $5 silver certificate, Indian head, has been discovered by the secret service officials, who declare that it is a dangerous and deceptive counterfeit. It is said to be particularly deceptive by reason of the fact that it is printed on genuine paper, which has been obtained by bleaching a note of smaller denomination, probably a $1 bill. In bleaching the note the color has been taken out of some of the distributed silk fiber lying close to the surface, but the deeply imbedded fiber is still visible in the paper, though the blue has been changed to a purple and the red has been somewhat lightened. The back of the note is deceptive, but is a blue green and darker than the genuine.

WILFLEY OUT OF OFFICE.

Rufus Thayer Goes to United States Court at Shanghai.

Shanghai, December 8.—The China Gazette today publishes a report to the effect that L. R. Wilfley, judge of the United States court at Shanghai, has been removed from office. This rumor has aroused much interest in Shanghai, as the judge has gained considerable reputation as a drastic interpreter of the law. Representatives of the principal American firms in Shanghai, as well as a number of missionaries, express themselves today regretfully at what they term "a blow to American prestige in China."

A dispatch from Washington yesterday said that President Roosevelt had appointed Rufus Thayer, of the District of Columbia, as judge of the United States court at Shanghai, in succession to L. R. Wilfley. Judge Wilfley's resignation, according to the Washington dispatch, was understood to have been voluntary.

Precaution.

(From The Philadelphia Ledger.)

The melancholy visitor peered about the grocery store.

"You keep the only commercial emporium in the place, do you not?" he asked of the proprietor.

"I do. What can I do for yeh?"

"Sell me all the stale eggs you have."

"Haw, haw! Must be going to the show tonight."

"I am billed to play Hamlet in this benighted village this evening," replied the caller with dignity.

Christmas Glasses

We have a plan by which you may surprise your father, mother, or friend with a pair of glasses. Our same standard of excellence will be in force, and everything guaranteed. Come in and let us tell you about this plan.

A. K. Hawkes Co.
Opticians
14 Whitehall St. 125 Peachtree St.

A COP INSTEAD OF GIRL WAS AT OTHER TELEPHONE



Cops and Daisies Don't Mix Well Over the 'Phone.

When a fellow is spelling into a telephone, and thinks a girl at the other end of the wire is listening with delightful joy to what he is saying, while, in fact, a big policeman has his ear to the other phone, if that fellow isn't in a position to kick himself, there never was a self-kicking attitude of humanity.

Nor was this all of this eventful history, for the man, who was buzzing into the ear of a cop when he thought he was pleasing the auriculum of a joyful maid, had taken on somewhat of a jag, and he was greatly annoying the people in a hotel whose phone he was using.

The young man who had made the sad and ill-fated telephonic connection was Fritz Dorner, and he was arraigned in the police court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct.

The evidence was that Fritz went into a downtown rooming hotel and engaged in a conversation over the phone with a woman. His conversation did not partake of anything seriously objectionable, but the double fact that he was hilariously full of blind tiger juice and that a woman was on the other end of the phone, gave a little too much joviality to the occasion to please the rooming house people.

So, when Fritz returned to the hotel a second time to engage in the same telephonic communication, "Central," who had been put "next," gave him No. 21, instead of the number he wanted. The police had also been put "next," and, while one call officer at the barracks lured the loquacious Fritz into a prolonged conversation, another cop made a quick run on his bicycle to the hotel, where he found Fritz and made a case against him. Fritz, who had between his two telephone talks, taken on a fresh supply of blind tiger booze, had overstepped the jag border so far as to warrant his arrest for intoxication.

It is related that when Fritz was being held up at the phone by the cop at the other end, he did his stuttering best to impress the cop with the idea that his voice was not soft and dulcet enough to suit the occasion.

A simple plea of "guilty and bad luck" was entered by the prisoner, and Judge Broyles charged him $5.75 for the telephonic misconnection.

AUCTION SALE OF LIQUOR DREW A MAMMOTH CROWD

United States Government Sells Big Lot of Blockade Booze Despite Prohibition Law—Humorous Incidents at Sale.

Between twelve hundred and two thousand men, of both colors and all ages, gather about the federal building yesterday morning, blocked the United States mail in its delivery through the alley between the postoffice and the Williams house, overran Forsyth street, crowded the postoffice plaza to a point of suffocation, crowded every window on the north side of the federal building, packed the roof of the postoffice, and very nearly broke up all business in the west end of the Prudential building, all because Uncle Sam auctioned off, at public outcry, 550 gallons of blockade liquor in Georgia, a prohibition state.

So dense became the crowd during the morning that twenty officers of the Atlanta police department, given special privilege to preserve order on Uncle Sam's property, beyond the jurisdiction of the city, county and state, had all they could do to handle the crowd which fairly fought its way within smelling distance of the sale.

Several arrests were made on the grounds by men persisting in jumping over the fence which bordered the blockade stuff.

Crowd Broke Down Fence.

In an effort to hold the crowd back within bounds, one of the iron fences, long a landmark about the building, gave way on account of the great pressure put upon it.

The sale was the most largely patronized since the prohibition law went into effect a year ago. In their intense eagerness to buy the whisky, which was shown and tasted amid great glee to the elect and much dissatisfaction to those not favored, the prices paid were way above the market price, and it would seem that Uncle Sam, who has a monopoly on the sale and delivery of intoxicants in this state, could make enough in Georgia to pay some of the expenditures of congress. Corn whisky that retails at $1 to $2 a gallon at any store in the country was eagerly bid in at $2.35 and up as high as $3.65 a gallon. The cigars, confiscated in Atlanta several weeks ago, and also sold, did not sell so well, plainly indicating that the sale of whisky was the attraction for the crowd.

Publication in the paper and the unusual sight of whisky being sold at public outcry in Atlanta attracted hundreds to the spot. The word was soon passed about town that the sale was on. Draymen drove up to adjoining streets, blocked their teams and came down.

Porters from office buildings, retail stores, and the like, dropped by and loitered during the morning, eagerly vieing with one another in the sale.

Christmas cheer was in the air, and, despite the fact that Georgia is a prohibition state, there was made manifest an intense desire to buy—to buy quick, and, if necessary, buy high.

An hour before the time set for the sale it was impossible to get within 20 feet of the fence which inclosed the "blockade," and where the confiscated corn was to be sold. Those eager to smell and buy climbed near-by wagons, climbed on the roof of the postoffice porch, occupied every step leading into the postoffice, occupied the windows in the building facing the scene, went into the Williams house, opposite, and took possession there, packing like sardines the small alley between the two down which the mail wagons are driven daily.

With policemen stationed within the fence, the only way to get into the inner court was by going down under the postoffice and getting a special permit from the man on guard. In this the mail carriers with their uniforms had the advantage over their other dusky brothers, who could not pass.

Sniffs in Great Demand.

Inside the charmed circle were those fourteen barrels lying on their sides, with bungholes gaping wide, and a breath of their contents like a breeze from a distillery, was eagerly sniffed by those within sniffing distance.

Revenue officers, with their helpers, went about measuring the contents and pouring them from one barrel to another to see that they were accurately measured, and a final cup was held out for the gauger, who took the bond and recorded it for future reference.

After the sight, smell and absence of taste had gotten the crowd pretty well worked up, the sale was begun.

"Hurry up, boss; here comes Carrie Nation!" sang out one dusky bidder, and this caused a big laugh.

"Don't it smell good?" was a frequent comment.

"Make haste and sell it; don't I won't buy!" shouted a loud-mouthed negro who could not have bought a pint if it had been sold at 10 cents a barrel. But the Christmas spirit was on, and it was desired that it be "in," so each jest or near joke was greeted with loud laughter.

Pat H. Moore, deputy revenue collector, started the ball a-rolling and the bids to climbing by announcing:

"We are going to offer for auction 550 gallons of blockade stuff, of which 540 is corn whisky and 10 peach brandy, after which we will sell 3,000 cigars and 450 pounds of copper. The government only guarantees the purity of the product. The whisky will be sold in kegs or barrels, as it was seized, and the price will be by the gallon.

"No distribution of the contents will be permitted on the grounds. How much am I offered for the first barrel, which contains 49 1-2 gallons and is 100 proof?"

"One-thirty," was the first bid made.

By nickels and dimes the bid was raised to $2.50, when it was knocked down.

The next amount offered was a keg containing 22 gallons, 95 proof. This, too, was started at $1.30 a gallon, and went up rapidly to $2.25, when it was sold.

A little keg containing 10 gallons brought $2.46 a gallon. One containing 8 gallons, 102 proof, brought the record-breaking price of $3.35 a gallon.

Auctioneer Pinson succeeded Mr. Moore, and the bidding on 8 1-2 gallons, 95 proof, began. He asked what was offered, and "$2" was the answer sung out in the crowd.

How a Bidder Was Fooled.

Two negroes conceived the idea that that was the price offered for the whole keg, and the bidding became lively. Quickly it ran up to $3, and then $3.50, and was knocked down at $3.65.

The happy purchaser came up with $3.65, and was told that that was the price for a gallon, and for the 8 ballons it would be $30.05. He almost fainted from the shock, and the keg had to be sold over again, and the same thing happened for $3.50, and it was finally sold for $3 a gallon.

During the sale negroes sat on fence posts and in wagons waving handfuls of bills to attract the auctioneer's attention, and the majority were there with the cash when the deal was closed.

After the sale, the packages were delivered, and once more whisky in barrels was bought and sold in Atlanta and hauled through the streets of the city, with the prohibition law of the state powerless to handle any connected with the sale.

It was a gala day for Darktown.

Refused to Take Dare; Will Die.

New York, December 8.—Because he would not "take a dare," 8-year-old Charles Gizaris, of Brooklyn, will probably lose his life. Taunted by older boys, the child atempted to slide down the pole used by firemen in leaving their quarters, and in doing so he fell, both his arms and both legs being fractured.

Pythians After Saloon Keepers.

Chicago, December 8.—Saloonkeepers who are members of the Knights of Pythias lodge and do not observe the Sunday closing law will be ousted from that society if Supreme Chancellor H. P. Brown, of Cleburne, Tex., has his way. He arrived in Chicago yesterday and promptly declared himself in favor of such action.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE, PARTICULARLY IN RELIGION

Barre, Vt., December 8.—"Does advertising pay? Well, I should say it did, particularly in religion," said the Rev. Francis A. Poole, pastor of the First Congregational church, yesterday.

Mr. Poole took charge of the church three years ago. It was then a moribund organization. Mr. Poole started with advertisements in the Sunday morning papers—big ones, a page when he had the money and three or four columns at other times. He took big, black type, and he told the people what was going on in the church, what the sermon would be about, and who would be there.

"As a result," says Mr. Poole, "the congregation has quadrupled in three years and at a meeting of trustees we decided to enlarge the church building to twice its presen size."

HONOR AUTHOR IN THE SCHOOLS

"Uncle Remus" Exercises Will Be Held by the Children.

Books will be closed and studies forgotten in every public school in Atlanta this morning at 11:30 o'clock, when all pupils will join in doing honor to the memory of Joel Chandler Harris, the author of the immortal "Uncle Remus," and the children's friend, whose birthday was December 9.

The principals of the different schools have arranged appropriate programs, which will be carried out in the assembly rooms. Where a school is not supplied with an assembly room, the exercises will be carried out separately by the classes in their respective rooms.

Sketches of the life of Mr. Harris, recitations of his poems and songs, stories of the great good he has done, and of the place he has won in literature, and of his devotion to nature and the children, will constitute parts on the programs.

The exercises, though not alike, will be along the same general lines. Rehearsals of the programs for the past few days have made the children familiar with the parts which they will take, which give promise that the exercises will be rendered perfectly.

At the close of the exercises, which will last for about an hour, the children will be dismissed, and will thus enjoy a partial holiday. It is intended to make "Uncle Remus" day one of the school holidays.

The Uncle Remus Memorial Association is anxious that the children may have an opportunity of contributing towards the memorial which will be built for Mr. Harris. A committee has been named to distribute envelopes among the children in the course of the exercises. These they will take home and will subscribe as much as their parents allow them.

The memorial committee has designated houses situated near the school buildings, in which the collections will be received by members of the committee. Contributions will also be received by the secretary, Mr. Lester, at 718 Empire building, or by the treasurer, Colonel Robert J. Lowry, in the Lowry National bank.

COURT SIGNS ORDERS FOR THE INMAN ESTATE

Receivers Authorized to Dispose of Money From Property Sales.

Three orders were signed by Judge Pendleton yesterday granting the receivers of the Walker P. Inman estate right to dispose of money derived from the sale of certain real estate in this city.

The first order deals with the sale of the Inman home place for the sum of $46,000. The receivers, Mrs. Harriet F. Brandon and Mrs. May Inman Gray, asked authorization to pay out of this amount $36,000 to Mrs. F. C. Doughty and J. R. Gray, guardians; to the Fourth National bank $5,000 on notes made by W. P. Inman, and $5,000 to the Atlanta National bank on notes made by the firm of Inman & Co., indorsed by W. P. Inman.

The second order authorized the receivers to sell to J. P. Williams a lot on the corner of Peachtree and Howard streets for $35,000. The third order authorized them to sell a lot on Bynum street to Miss Katie Ollinger for $1,000 cash.

The receivers are represented by Rosser & Brandon.

WIFE RETURNS TO HER HUSBAND

N. J. Weeks Asks Court to Dismiss Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

The writ of habeas corpus asked for by N. J. Weeks to procure his wife from her relatives was dismissed by Judge Pendleton yesterday afternoon. This was done at the instance of the husband.

The defendants in the proceedings, Mrs. Harriet Trader, Mrs. Katie Wiggins and Mrs. Hattie Dove, made the following reply to the assertions of the husband, who claimed they had been keeping his wife a prisoner; that they took Mrs. Jennie Weeks under their care at her instance, having only the feelings of humans for an unprotected; to furnish her with food and clothing, because Weeks has been abusing her unmercifully. The defendants state they have not sought to separate the wife from the husband; that she came to them for shelter and something to eat.

When the case was called Attorney C. P. Thompson, appearing for Weeks, asked that the case be dismissed, as Mrs. Weeks had consented to live with her husband. The defendants were represented by Attorney Frank L. Haralson.

Some weeks ago Mrs. Weeks had her husband bound over to the city court for wife beating. She refused to testify against him, so Judge Calhoun told Weeks "to go home and beat his wife all he wanted to."

Three Days for Christmas.

Augusta, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—Mayor Dunbar has declared Saturday, December 26, a legal holiday, upon authority of a resolution introduced to council by the local organization of bank clerks. Augusta will celebrate Christmas three days.

DRESSING CASES
$4, $4.50 and $5



Three leaders, which appeal to every one. Leather case, hard rubber fittings, tooth and nail brushes in case, soap box, military brushes, or handle brush and comb.

These Cases are worth $2.00 per set more, but we have decided to capture this class of business, and the prices are made to do it.

Other Cases from
$1.00 to $25.00

ROUNTREE'S
77 Whitehall St.
W. Z. TURNER

Maier & Berkele Suggestions:
Sterling Silver Card, Vanity, Photograph and Cigarette Cases.

Pretty silver belongings that one hesitates to class as mere trinkets because they have definite and genuine uses.

Card Cases, for men and women. Some of these Cases in bright finish; some in French gray. Some etched, some engraved, $5 upward.

Vanity Cases, with the cutest little places for miladi's mirror, powder puff and such like frivolities, $20 upward.

Photograph Cases, with places for two pictures. Engraved or etched outside, $7.50 upward.

Cigarette Cases in various styles, sizes and designs—all very attractive.

Maier & Berkele

CAR COMPANY GIVEN WATER WORTH $3,000

Get Cheap Rates and Yet Waterworks Employees Pay Fare.

WATER BOARD WILL MAKE CALL FOR A NEW DEAL

Street Car President Will Be Asked Why His Company Should Not Pay Full Water Rates—Verbal Contract Said to Exist.

The Georgia Railway and Electric Company will be asked to show to the water board this afternoon why it should not either pay full rates for water used at its power plants or ride certain employees of the waterworks department free.

The general manager of the waterworks department has addressed a letter to the president of the street car company, making certain statements which he believes are sufficient grounds for receiving free transportation for some of his men.

According to the claims of General Manager Park Woodward, the city is now giving the Georgia Railway and Electric Company about $3,000 a year, by furnishing that amount of water at reduced rates, and for this the city receives nothing in return.

Says Verbal Contract Was Made.

It is claimed by the general manager that a verbal contract was made between the city and the street car company by which the company was to get water at manufacturers' rates, and for which the city was to have free transportation for the uniformed men, in the waterworks department. It is further claimed that the action of the railroad commission did not affect the contract, as it was made prior to the anti-pass legislation.

President Preston S. Arkwright, of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company, will probably appear before the water board this afternoon at 3 o'clock and state his side of the case.

It may be that some sort of an agreement will be reached, and that the waterworks employees in uniform will be riding free on the street cars with the firemen and policemen.

General Manager Woodward says that policemen and firemen are given free transportation when on their way to work or returning home, and that when the waterworks men ride it is always on official business.

Letter to President Arkwright.

The letter by General Manager Woodward to President Arkwright is as follows:

December 8, 1908.—Mr. Preston S. Arkwright, President Georgia Railway and Electric Company, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: Tomorrow, Wednesday, December 9, at 3 p. m., the board of water commissioners will take up the question of free transportation for our meter readers and inspectors in uniform, that your company had allowed prior to the late action of the railroad commission.

Upon investigation of the question I find that in 1903 your company petitioned the board of water commissioners for manufacturers' rates and a consolidation of your water bills. This was in June, 1903. In July, 1903, in consideration of the board allowing you manufacturers' rates and the consolidation of your water bills, you allowed the waterworks employees in uniform to ride free on your cars. While there was no written contract, your company, in consideration of the fact that the board had allowed you this courtesy, gave them free transportation.

The board will take this matter up, and as free transportation is not now allowed, the probability is you will have to pay regular rate for water, but if this matter is in shape of a contract, although not written, it was done prior to the authority granted the railroad commission to regulate street car companies, consequently it would not be affected.

Would be glad if you would communicate with the board in person or by letter on this subject tomorrow afternoon. Very truly yours,
PARK WOODWARD,
General Manager.

Clarke's Pure Rye is aged and bottled by the government, which guarantees age, strength and purity. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

FRANKLIN CELEBRATION PLANNED BY PRINTERS

Dan W. Green to Head Local Branch of the International Typographical Union.

At a regular meeting of Typographical Union, No. 48, held in the Federation hall Sunday afternoon, the following officers were nominated for the ensuing six months, and, as they have no opposition, will be elected today:

Dan W. Green, president; Robert S. Dennington, vice president; William S. Wardlaw, recorder; W. H. Grant, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Grant is serving his ninth consecutive term as secretary-treasurer.

The following delegates were elected to attend the meetings of the Atlanta Federation of Trades: Wade P. Harding, Jerome Jones, Earle E. Griggs, George DeFraine and W. L. Haygood. W. G. Gredig and D. H. Grant were elected delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

The union decided to give its annual celebration in honor of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, the printers' patron saint, on January 17, and the president was authorized to appoint the usual committee of fifteen to make the necessary arrangements. The typos expect to make this celebration surpass all previous efforts, and those who are so fortunate as to receive an invitation will indeed be entertained as never before. The invitations will be limited.

Three Hurt in Wreck.

Birmingham, Ala., December 8.—A Louisville and Nashville railroad freight train ran into a Seaboard Air Line work train, four miles from Piedmont, Ala., this morning, wrecking the freight train badly and seriously injuring two engineers and a brakeman. The air brakes on the freight train would not work is the report received here. The road is used jointly by the two roads, and there will be a block for twelve hours.

Expert Opinion

Governor Hughes, of New York, ought to know something about life insurance. Here's what he says:

"Nothing was more clearly revealed in the legislative investigation of insurance conditions than the losses which had been inflicted upon the policyholders by wastefulness and extravagance in the rivalry to secure new business. Imposing totals of the amount of business written were paraded before the public as evidence of successful management, regardless of the fact that, while reasonable accessions are desirable, the pressure for new business at exorbitant cost is a positive injury to the policyholders."

Because the Old Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J., has steadfastly adhered to economy and conservative management, our competitors have sometimes called us "Old Fogy," but that has come to be a badge of honor.

Mutual Benefit policies are now better than ever, with low premium rates, liberal guaranteed values and large annual dividends.

ANGIER & FOREMAN
63 Years Old — State Agents
ATLANTA, GA.

WEATHER TODAY; FAIR, WARMER

Slowly Rising Temperature Is on the Boards for Atlanta.

The weather: Fair with slowly rising temperature. That cold wave certainly did hit Atlanta, and one is sternly reminded of that when the information is received that 2,000 suffering inhabitants gathered at the postoffice to buy some of the warm-giving liquid.



"WALTZ ME 'ROUND AGAIN, GOPHER WILLIE."

"I have a friend," vociferated the Gopher, "who cuts a great figure in society. I saw him at a dance the other night. When he was quite a child he was a pretty good dancer, but business compelled him to give it up, so he got quite rusty. A man stands about as much a chance at a cotillion if he doesn't dance as the north pole would in the torrid regions, but he's quite a fox, so the prances around, and gets all the dances he can with the girls. Then he takes them over in the corner to sit it out. He realizes, however, that he is far behind on the running, if he isn't on to the game. In such a precarious and bewildering predicament he sadly pines away as he sees the girls all leaving the corners for the german, and says unto himself: 'It is me for the dancing school.'"

The
T-E-M-P-E-R-A-T-U-R-E—
Danced around the freezing point.

Women Fighting Female Suffrage.

New York, December 8.—Prominent women of New York, forming the association opposed to woman suffrage, are quietly conducting their campaign and distributing literature. A secret meeting of the organization was held yesterday, at which officers were elected. Mrs. Elihu Root, wife of the secretary of state, was chosen as one of the vice presidents.

ATLANTA MAN TO HEAD MIXERS

Isaac Schoen Made President of Fertilizer Dealers of Georgia.

Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—At a meeting of fifty to sixty fertilizer dealers from several points in the state at the city hall here today a permanent organization was formed with officers and committees for the business of the body. The organization will be known as the Fertilizer Mixers of Georgia. Baxter Jones and others of Macon and a number of other prominent men had discussions this morning and this afternoon.

Officers named for the body are: Isaac Schoen, president, Atlanta; T. N. Smith, vice president, Tennille; A. B. Strober, secretary, Savannah; J. T. Tittard, treasurer, Winterville. An executive committee, a legislative committee and one on rates were named before the body adjourned.

ATLANTA SCHOOLS OUT BEGINNING ON DEC. 23

William M. Slaton, superintendent of public schools, has announced that the Christmas holidays will commence on ecember 23, and will extend through January 4. At a recent meeting of the board of education, the teachers were excused from attending the normal class on January 2.

During the vacation period the authorities will be busily engaged in preparing for the work of the new year. Arrangements will have to be made for the reception into the city school system of the schools included in the new territory which is to be included in the city of Atlanta on January 1. In this territory there will be four white and three colored schools, which will mean the addition of about 1,250 pupils.

Edwards Granted Respite.

Nashville, Tenn., December 8.—Dave Edwards, under sentence to hang at Chattanooga Thursday of this week for the murder of J. W. Davis on March 20, 1908, was this morning granted a respite of thirty days by Governor Patterson. Davis, the man who was killed, was superintendent of a railroad construction gang working on a contract held by W. J. Oliver & Co. Edwards was an employee under Davis.

Found Dead on Street.

Memphis, Tenn., December 8.—The body of Lemmie Holmes, of Jackson, Tenn., was found early today on Pennsylvania avenue, this city. Death had apparently been caused by a blow on the forehead with some blunt instrument. The police believe that Holmes was murdered, and are making an investigation.

California Limited



The only train between Chicago and Southern California, via any line, exclusively for first-class travel

Your family travels in pleasant company

The California Limited, with its newer equipment, runs daily, Chicago and Kansas City to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. It carries Fred Harvey dining car, compartment and drawing-room Pullmans, observation sleeper, with ladies' parlor, and a club car. Has a through sleeper to Grand Canyon of Arizona.

In California every day is a June day

Santa Fe
All the way

De luxe booklets of train and trip on request. Write or see J. C. Sasseen, Pass. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 14 N. Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

SOCIETY

Miss Owens' Cotillion.

A brilliant social event of this evening is the cotillion at which Miss Charles Owens entertains at the Piedmont Driving Club, when a hundred and fifty of the unmarried set in society will be delightfully entertained. Miss Owens is one of the prettiest and most attractive of the season's debutantes and around her tonight will be gathered not only the Atlanta debutantes, but a group of fair visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Owens and Miss Owens will receive their guests in the living room, and will be assisted in entertaining by Mr. and Mrs. Asa D. Candler, Judge and Mrs. George Hillyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. William Donovan, Mrs. Harry Jackson, Mrs. Claude Shewmake, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Orme, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Black, Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Wolff, Mrs. Minnie Hillyer Cassin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kiser, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Owens, Captain and Mrs. William Greene Raoul, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Witham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Latimer.

Supper will be served at 11 o'clock, and the tables will be artistically adorned with flowers. The cotillion will include many favor figures, and the favors will include quaint sunbonnets, caps, French aprons, muffs, ruffs, the colors of pink and yellow prevailing. The balloon figure will be one introduced and there will be the usual small favor figures.

Miss Owens will wear an exquisite toilet, cream colored radium over yellow satin with an interlining of pink chiffon. The corsage is embroidered and finished with gold lace.

Mrs. Owens' elegant toilet will be of white tulle embroidered in silver sequins.

To Miss Helen Payne.

Mr. Joseph Gatins, Jr., will entertain at a box party at the Sothern performance tonight in honor of Miss Helen Payne. The party, to occupy two boxes, will include Misses Helen and Laura Payne, Eliza Dancy, Elizabeth Rawson, Leone Ladson and Helen Wilson, Messrs. Lynn Werner, Louis Gregg, Arthur Clark, Joseph Brown Connally, Clarence Knowles.

After the theater the party will attend the cotillion to be given at Piedmont Driving Club by Miss Charles Owens.

To Visiting Belles.

The dinner at which Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tanner entertained last evening was a compliment to Miss Davies, of Kentucky, and Miss Wilson, of New York, and was a delightful occasion. In the party invited to meet Miss Davies and Miss Wilson were Misses Alberta Rankin, Harrie Stockdell and Marion Peel, Messrs. Arthur Whaley, W. L. Chadwell, John Wheatly, Hugh Robinson and William H. Tanner.

The decorations artistically combined Liberty roses and narcissi. In the center of the table was a silver bowl filled with the roses and narcissi, and the silver candlesticks had their shades of red under crystal. At each end of the table were tall silver vases filled with narcissi, and the place cards were painted in the same flowers. The bonbons and ices were in red and white.

Mrs. Tanner wore a dinner gown of white faille silk, the corsage embroidered in gold.

Miss Davies' gown was a Parisian creation in white lace. Miss Helen Wilson wore pale pink callot satin.

Afternoon Tea.

Mrs. Alfred E. Buck entertained informally at tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Archibald Brantley, of Blackshear, her guests calling at 5 o'clock.

Mrs. A. V. Gude served tea, and Mrs. Percival Sneed presided at the punch bowl.

The table from which dainty refreshments were served had as centerpiece a bowl of fragrant roses, and the accessory decorations were in rose color.

Mrs. Buck was elegantly gowned in pale gray brocade satin, the corsage trimmed in rose point lace. Mrs. Brantley was charming in a reception gown of carnard blue voile made directoire style.

Mrs. Gude was handsomely gowned in gray silk, and Mrs. Sneed wore a pompadour silk gown, the flowers blending the pastel shades.

Box Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bucknell will entertain at a box party at the theater Thursday night. Supper will be served at the Capital City Club afterwards. In the party will be Mr. and Mrs. John D. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Inman, Mr. E. H. Sothern, Miss Gladys Hanson Snook, Miss Virginia Hammond.

Christmas Party.

Miss Anita Stewart will give a Christmas party the latter part of the holidays in compliment to the young women home from schools and colleges for the holidays.

Afternoon Tea.

Miss Kate Edmondson's afternoon tea today will be a compliment to Miss Julian Perdue and Mrs. H. W. Brown.

They will receive with her, and assisting in entertainment will be Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Frank Howald, Mrs. Troy Bivings, Mrs. H. E. Maddox, Misses Wilhelmina Drummond, Hattie Bloodworth, Jennie Lowry, Lucia Jeter, Nancy Hopkins.

To Miss Elsas.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Elsas entertained last night in compliment to their niece, Miss Lucile Elsas, of New York, and the occasion was a large and beautiful one.

The handsome home on Washington street had its usual decoration of growing plants and flowers, and a buffet supper was served after an enjoyable program of music.

Miss Elsas, the guest of honor, is a cultured musician, with a delightful voice, and she and her hostess, who is a singer of reputation, provided features of an artistic evening.

Misses Edwina and Edna Behre and Mr. Kurt Mueller contributed a happy part of the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. Elsas was gowned in directoire satin embroidered in gold, and Miss Elsas was becomingly gowned in green satin.

To Mrs. Bethea.

Mrs. E. K. Hunter and Misses Jule and Clifford Hunter entertained at afternoon tea yesterday in compliment to their guest, Mrs. Robert Bethea, of Louisville, Ga., and the affair was an enjoyable one of fifty guests.

The foliage plants and large white chrysanthemums were used in effective decoration throughout the house, and dainty refreshments were served. In the dining room the table centerpiece was a vase of white chrysanthemums; the candles had white and green shades, and the candles, cakes and ices were white and green.

Mrs. Hunter wore a lingerie gown in lavender and lace; Mrs. Bethea wore a light blue lingerie gown; Mrs. Clifford Hunter was gowned in blue mull and lace, and Miss Jule Hunter wore green silk.

Miss Eva Towers served punch.

Bowling Party.

Mrs. Isaac Liebman will give a bowling party Saturday evening at the Standard Club followed by a supper at home in compliment to Miss Lucile Elsas, of New York, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Elsas.

To Miss Landrum.

Mrs. A. J. Orme gave a beautiful luncheon yesterday in compliment to Miss Elise Landrum, the party including Miss Landrum, Misses Katherine Cox, Ethel McDonald, Caroline Willingham, Mae Scott, Mary Briscoe, Marion Nutting, Kate Waldo, Margaret Hallmon, Cora Hemphill, Helen Cay.

Red roses, palms and ferns decorated the house, and the luncheon table was one of unique and effective plan. The centerpiece was a small trunk pasted over with red hearts and appropriate labels, and tied with bows of red ribbon. Smilax was wreathed around it on the lace table cover, and all the color details were red and green.

There were amusing souvenirs for each guest with toasts to the bride-elect, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

Mrs. Orme was becomingly gowned in opal-colored silk and lace, and Miss Landrum wore with a red cloth gown a black picture hat.

Church Concert.

Next Tuesday evening, at Cable hall, a concert will be given under the auspices of Chapter H, Guild of All Saints' church, on which occasion Mrs. A. Ransom Wright will be heard for the first time in public since her return from abroad, where she spent the summer studying under Jean de Reszke, Mr. Richard Schliewen, Miss Eda Bartholomew, Mr. Oscar Pappenheimer and other prominent artists will take part.

Mrs. Kiser's Luncheon.

Of the series of entertainments given in honor of Mrs. William Tilt, of New York, one of the most delightful was the luncheon which Mrs. William H. Kiser gave yesterday, her guests numbering twelve.

The decorations were in red, the centerpiece a tall silver vase filled with poinsetta blossoms. The silver candlesticks had their lights softened by red shades under silver; the bonbons were in red, and the place cards were painted in poinsetta blossoms.

The guests were Mrs. Thomas Brumby, Mrs. Henry Johnson, Jr., Miss Florence Jackson, Mrs. John Kiser, Misses Josie and Harrie Stockdell, Mrs. Austell Thornton, Miss Nannie Nicolson, Miss Marion Peel.

Afternoon Reception.

The Atlanta Teachers' Association will give a reception the afternoon of December 29, in honor of the visiting delegates to the Southern Educational Association to meet here December 29, 30 and 31. The occasion will be an interesting and brilliant one.

Miss Woodberry's Tea.

Miss Rosa Woodberry will entertain at a 5 o'clock tea this afternoon in honor of the visitors to the Episcopal diocesan convention. The guests will include the delegates, the clergy and their wives, the hostesses of the convention and the officers of the local auxiliaries.

Assisting Miss Woodbery receiving will be Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, Miss Nita Black, Bishop and Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. T. S. Lewis, Mrs. Margaret O'Hear, Mrs. R. M. Walker, Mrs. C. M. Strahn, Athens; Mrs. John C. Hart, Union Point; Mrs. Rhodes Brown, Columbus; Mrs. E. A. Heard, of Rome; Mrs. Furman, Macon.

The young ladies of Miss Woodberry's tea will serve punch.

To Miss Dobbs.

In compliment to Miss Bessie Dobbs, whose marriage to Dr. Thomas Coleman Hodge will be an event of interest on January 6, a number of parties are planned.

Miss Ethleen Dobbs will give a morning bridge on December 19.

Miss Edith Duncan will give a heart-dice party and luncheon on the 29th.

Mrs. Don Linthicum will give an afternoon bridge on New Year's day.

Miss Lucy Buchanan will entertain during Christmas week.

Yesterday Mrs. Robert Jarrell gave a box party at the Lyric for Miss Dobbs and her bridesmaids, and Miss Dobbs will be one of the guests of honor at Miss Hattie Hunter's box party Thursday.

To Miss Harrison.

Mrs. Ivan Allen will give a bridge party the last of next week in compliment to Miss Willie May Harrison.

Box Party.

Miss Hattie Hunter will give a box party at the Orpheum on Thursday afternoon of next week in compliment to Miss Bessie Dobbs and Miss Willie May Harrison and their attendants, the party to include Miss Edith Duncan, Miss Ethleen Dobbs, Mrs. Robert Jarrell, Miss Claudia Bass, Miss Dobbs and Miss Harrison.

To Miss Malsby.

Mrs. Cleve Upchurch will give a matinee party Saturday afternoon at the Grand in compliment to Miss Louella Malsby.

Mrs. Tom Weaver will give a box party next week in her honor.

Dinner Party.

A beautiful dinner last night was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Sam D. Jones in compliment to Miss Elise Landrum and Mr. Fitzhugh Scott, whose wedding takes place today.

The party included Miss Landrum and Mr. Scott, Miss May Scott, of Milwaukee; Miss Caroline Willingham, Miss Ida Landrum, Miss Lula Jones, Mr. Homer Carmichael, of Jackson; Mr. Louie Leonard, Mr. Baylor Landrum and Mr. Saunders Jones.

They were seated at a table handsome in its appointments and elaborate in decorations of white and green.

The centerpiece was a low one of bride roses and maidenhair fern, and smilax was garlanded over the table. The silver candelabra burned green candles, and green candy baskets, their handles tides with white tulle, were filled with white candies. The place cards for the men were hand-painted in a design of bride's heads, and for the ladies they were Cupids. Souvenirs at the ladies' places were fur-topped candy slippers filled with salted almonds, and at the men's places were tiny Christmas trees with tiny lighted candles. All the color details were white and green, and the ices were white doves.

Mrs. Jones was gowned in light blue silk and cream lace, and Miss Landrum wore a becoming gown of pink olga crepe.

Polk-Burbage.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Polk announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Alice Estelle, to Mr. A. Francis Burbage, of Johnson City, Tenn.

Heart-Dice Luncheon.

Miss Edith Duncan will give a heart-dice party and luncheon on the 29th in compliment to Miss Bessie Dobbs.

"The Daylight Corner"



The French Government sent a Commissioner to the United States to find out how our fine clothing was made.



In the Commissioner's report he decorated our clothing with the laurels of victory.



He stated that the curves of fashion were united with the lines of art combined with comfort in our clothing.

The kind referred to by the Commissioner is here.

Suits and Overcoats, $12.50 to $40.

Holiday Neckwear, 50c to $1.50.

Shirts, plain, white or colored, in beautiful assortments, at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Gloves, from 50c to $2.50.

Suspenders, with plain or silver buckles, 50c to $3.50.

Suspenders, Garters and Armbands in sets to match, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

Handkerchiefs in cotton, linen and silk, from 10c up to $1.25.

Silk Mufflers at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and up to $5.

Plain White and Fancy Vests at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and up to $6.

Canes, Umbrellas and Jewelry.

Eiseman & Weil

1 Whitehall Street

Your boy should read The American Boy Magazine. We furnish it free with purchases from $5 up in our Boys' Department.

Sets for Men.

They include, you know, Cuff Buttons, Vest Buttons and Studs, or any two of these, and we are showing them in as simple or as handsome material as you like. They are very refined, and make gifts men really wear.

Davis & Freeman

Jewelers 47 Whitehall Street

Harsh Rough Hair

Is not caused by too much washing, but by the use of the wrong soap.

Wash the head as often as needed for perfect comfort and cleanliness, using a rich lather of

Krom Soap

and each time your hair will be left soft and fluffy—with a splendid lustre and sheen.

Use it today—it will prove indispensible for the toilet.

25c at all drugstores

Dr. J. J. Krom Company
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Krom Scalp Remedy is guaranteed to stop Falling Hair and Dandruff
Your money back if it fails

Christmas Gloves

Already the glove-buyers are thronging to our counters eager to get their purchases ready in good season.

We askt you this question in a recent advertisement:

"What's the reason you don't be 'Santa Claus' Partner,' beginning right away and starting here at our Glove and Handkerchief counters?"

And so many folks couldn't see any reason why, that our Glove and Handkerchief Counters are a reg'lar Christmas bazar, all aglow with busy buying and holiday happiness.

Here are three specials for you for this morning at 8:30:

Special: Women's 8-button glace Kid Gloves in white, tan and slate. Regular $2.25 and $2.50 Gloves of excellent grade Today **$1.19**

Special: Women's 16-button glace Kid Gloves in navy, tan, cream, black and white. $3.00 Gloves and good at that price. Today **$1.98**

Special: One lot of Women's Wool Gloves. Odds and ends, but every pair thoroly good, desirable, warm, comfortable, good-looking. Regularly these are 50-cent Gloves. Today **25c**

Then here are Gloves at regular prices. We just wish you'd compare our values with other values. We don't want you to buy Gloves in a rush and then regret your trade. You'll never be sorry for getting Gloves of the C.-J.-D. kind. They're right.

Women's 16-button Glace Gloves, black, white and all colors, $3.50 pair.
Women's 20-button Glace Gloves, black, white and cream, $4.50 pair.
Misses' Kid Gloves $1.00 to $1.25 pair.
Boys' Kid Gloves, $1.00 to $1.25 pair.
Boys' Cowboy Gauntlets, 50c and 75c pair.
Men's Kid Gloves, tan, black, gray and white, $2.00 pair.
Men's Tan Gloves, $1.50 pair.
Children's Wool Mits, red, navy, light blue, pink, brown and white, 25c to 35c pair.
Women's two-clasp Kid Gloves, solitaire, black, white, brown, navy, slate, tan, red, mode, $1.00 pair.
The best $1.00 Glove made.
Women's 2-clasp, real Kid Gloves, Dorothy, Trefousse make; black, white and all colors, $2.00 pair.
Women's 2-clasp P. K. Gloves, Trefousse make, black, white, tan, gray, $2.00 pair.
Women's heavy Cape Gloves, black, white, tan, gray, 1-clasp, $1.25 pair.
Women's English Walking Gloves, tan only, $1.50 and $2.00 pair.
Women's Gauntlet Gloves, cape skin, soft, black and tan, $2.00 pair.
Women's 8-button Cape Gloves, black and tans, $2.00 pair.

We give with every purchase of Handkerchiefs and Gloves amounting to $1.50, a fancy Holiday Box.

Mail orders filled promptly same day received.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

Prize Award

The Reily-Taylor Co., Importers and Packers of the famous LUZIANNE COFFEE, announce

"VOTAN"

as the most acceptable name for a new brand of Coffee, suggested in answer to their recent prize offer.

VOTAN is the hero-god associated with the Central American region, where the finest Coffee in the world is grown.

WHEN VISITORS COME





The parlor or reception room can immediately be made comfortably warm with

A GAS RADIATOR

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

LEATHER GOODS
for
HOLIDAY GIFTS

Bill Books— 50c to $5.00
Bill Rolls— 50c to $7.00
Card Cases— 35c to $3.50
Purses— 25c to $5.00
Ladies' Bags— 50c up
Alligator Bags— $2.00 up
Collar Pouches— 85c to $5.00
Cuff Holders— $1.50 to $6.00
Dressing Cases— $1.50 to $25.00
Fitted Traveling Bags— $12.75 to $35.00
Hat Trunks— $5.00 to $25.00
Wardrobe Trunks— $50.00 and up

LIEBERMAN'S

92 WHITEHALL ST.

Our display of Holiday things for men is varied, and of quality and style befitting the character of this shop.

Cloud-Stanford Co.,

Sixty-One Peachtree.

HIGHTOWER BOX & TANK CO.

Manufacturers of



Packing Boxes, Water Tanks and Buckets

Lock Corner Boxes and Shooks a Specialty

Office and Factory— Corner Humphries and Glenn Streets

Atlanta Phone 885
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Graduate and attendant of Gynecological Clinic, University of Giessen, Germany; Royal Saxon Infirmary for Women, Germany; Post-Graduate College and Hospital, New York; Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Atlanta; Royal Hospital for Women, Berlin, Germany.

First-class accommodations. Long distance telephone. 340 Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

A Superb Store

— DIAMONDS —

And a Beautiful Selection of Sterling Silver for Wedding Gifts

Charles W. Crankshaw

Diamond Merchant and Jeweler

16 Whitehall St. Century Bldg

Sanitarium de Truax

Medical and Surgical. Thoroughly equipped; up to date. Nervous and chronic Diseases. Diseases of women and children. Separate department.

Drug and Alcoholic Addictions.

The most scientific, efficient, reliable, upbuilding, harmless treatment known. Superb location; an ideal retreat.

Sanitarium de Truax (Inc.), 497 Cherokee Ave., facing Grant Park.



$5 Set of Teeth $5.00
GUARANTEED
Gold Crowns - - $3.00
Bridgework - - $4.00
Plates Made and Delivered Same Day
Established 18 Years.
Dr. E. G. Griffin's Gate City Dental Rooms. 24 1-2 Whitehall, Bell Phone 1708.

REFINEMENT



Men desiring refined, genteel shapes, of superior quality and construction, may choose from many styles of the justly famous

"F, S & U" Shoes
For Men

This make, which we are featuring as our leading brand of shoes for men, is undoubtedly the best there is in the American shoe making of today.

$5 and upwards

Fred S. Stewart & Co.
6 Peachtree St.

SOCIETY

Brown-Oglesby.

Mr. Milton C. Oglesby, of Hartwell, Ga., and Miss Emma Horsey Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., were married at the home of her sister, Mrs. John H. Sanders, 9 Stonewall street, Tuesday, December 8, at 11 a. m., Rev. John David Kelth, of Wallace Presbyterian church, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby will reside at Hartwell, Ga., the former home of both parties.

Siemens-Pace Concert.

The program for the Siemens-Pace concert on Friday night at the Central Congregational church is one of as much artistic interest as the personality of the artists. It is as follows:

Piano—Variations Serieuse (Serious Variations), Mendelssohn—Fraulein Frieda Siemens.
Songs—(a) "Slave Song," (b) "Happy Song," Del Riego; (c) "The Silver Ring," Chaminade; (d) "The Carnival of Spring," Bunning—Mrs. Pace-Kent.
Piano—(a) "Widmung" (dedication), Schumann-Liszt; (b) Prelude, (c) "Scherzo," Chopin—Fraulein Siemens.
Aria, "Jewel Song," from "Faust," Gounod—Mrs. Pace-Kent.
Piano—(a) "Valse," Poldini; (b) "Russian Serenade," Rachmaninoff; (c) "Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 13," Liszt—Fraulein Siemens.
Ballads—(a) "The Chalet Girl's Sunday" (Norwegian), Ole Bull; (b) "Molile Bawn" (Irish), Lover; (c) "Somebody" (Scotch); (d) "Meet Me by the Moonlight Alone," Wade—Mrs. Pace-Kent.

Domino Circle.

The "Domino Circle" was most delightfully entertained by Mrs. A. W. Martin at the charming home of Mrs. Bloodworth, on Hill street. The rooms were lovely with their holiday decorations of holly and red roses, banked on the mantels and in vases throughout the rooms. The score cards were handpainted autumn leaves artistically combined with real autumn leaves. After the game, a delicious three-course luncheon was served. The members present were Mrs. A. L. Norris, Mrs. J. J. West, Mrs. Paul Wright, Mrs. H. O. Reese, Mrs. R. H. McDougald, Mrs. J. L. Mell, Mrs. R. F. Ingram, Mrs. Harry Poole, Mrs. Tom Johnson, Mrs. W. E. Bearden, Mrs. C. H. Werber, Mrs. W. H. Booth, Mrs. E. W. Brogdon, Mrs. J. H. Dennis, Miss Lilly Ford, Mrs. A. E. Hartsock, Miss Annie Tankersley, Mrs. E. F. Morgan. The guests present were Mrs. Lele [illegible] Waters, Mrs. Davis, of Clarkesville, Ga.; Miss Eddie Hardwick, Mrs. A. E. Heifner, Mrs. Marvin Hardwick and Mrs. Brewer.

Meetings.

The 1908 History Class will meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. T. G. Hodson, 746 Peachtree.

Dr. E. T. Routzahn will address a meeting at the Women's Club rooms in the Grand opera house on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The meeting will prove most interesting and your presence is urged. We want you to know all about the Red Cross Christmas stamps and their splendid purpose. Come to this meeting without fail and give us your cooperation in this great cause.

The Men's League of the Capitol Avenue Baptist church will hold its monthly meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. An address will be delivered by Dr. T. P. Bell, his subject being "Some Signs of the Times in Missions." The attendance of all men in the community requested.

Chapter 11, Guild of All Saints' church, will meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock with Mrs. A. Ransom Wright at 78 East North avenue.

A meeting of the Atlanta Musical Association for the election of officers will take place this evening at 8 o'clock on the second floor of the Aragon.

Social Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wood are in New York.

Mr. Houston B. Harper is in Boston on a business trip.

Mrs. Minter Wimberly has returned to her home in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Slaton have returned from New York.

Miss Anita Stewart will return home on the 18th from Vassar.

Miss Lily Strickland will spend the holidays in Anderson, S. C.

Colonel Alexander A. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., is in the city.

Mrs. Mary P. Cooper returns to her home in Washington, Ga., today.

Mr. Harry Hodges, of Winder, Ga., was a visitor to the city Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Homer Black, of Athens, will spend the holidays in Atlanta.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Elkin entertain at a box party tonight at the Grand.

Mr. Houston Harper is spending several weeks in Boston and New York.

Dr. and Mrs. James Ryan Garner announce the birth of a son, John Patterson.

Miss Helen Loeb will give a dancing party at the Standard Club on the 19th.

Miss Corinne Wellhouse will give a dancing party at the Standard Club on the 17th.

Mr. Harry Hasson, of Jacksonville, has been spending several days in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Maddox are in New York.

The many friends of Mrs. T. J. Flake will learn with sorrow of her continued extreme illness.

Mr. James Ragan and Mr. Alexander Smith will come home for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Mary McCorkle, of Milledgeville, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Newell.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Virgil, of New York, the well-known musical pedagogues, are at the Bellevue.

Miss Alma Curtis entertains this afternoon in compliment to Miss Mary Burt and Miss Hattie Hunter.

Mrs. George Reese, of Rome, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. M. Blackburn, on Spring street.

Mr. Joseph Gattins, Jr., entertains at a box party tonight at the Grand in honor of Miss Helen Payne.

Miss Lamar Jeter will return home from the Woman's college, Baltimore, on the 18th for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Parker announce the birth of a son, Herbert Pope, on December 5 at 293 Forrest avenue.

Mrs. H. E. Maddox will give a box party at the Lyric Saturday afternoon in compliment to Miss Julian Perdue.

Mrs. E. G. McCabe is receiving charming attentions as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles McLaren, of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carrol Payne, the Misses Laura and Helen Payne leave Thursday for a week's visit to New Orleans.

Mrs. Eltas G. Logan, who was operated on at Wesley Memorial hospital, has returned home and is steadily improving.

Mr. and Mrs. John Milam have returned from Greenville, S. C., for the holidays and are with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfreda Barill have sold their home on Fifth street and will begin soon the erection of a home in Ansley Park.

Mrs. Frank Henry Nealy, of Pittsburg, arrives today for a month's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schlesinger.

Miss Annie Caverly will give a large reception on the 28th in compliment to Miss Beatrice Brett, of New York, who will be her guest.

Mrs. Harry Inman Malsby has issued invitations for an afternoon tea on Tuesday next from 4 to 6 o'clock in compliment to Miss Louella Malsby.

Mrs. Isaac Liebman will have as her guests for a time during the holidays Miss Rothschild, who comes from Barnard college, and Mr. Rothschild, from Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lucas Mell entertained delightfully last night in compliment to Miss Josephine Davis and Mr. Thomas Coke Mell, whose wedding takes place tonight.

Messrs. Louis and Eugene Elsas will give a dancing party at the Standard Club tomorrow evening in compliment to Miss Lucile Elsas, of New York, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Elsas.

Mrs. Edward McCerren entertains at a bowling party at the Driving Club this afternoon in honor of Miss Helen Wilson, the guest of Mrs. Dargan. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mikel entertain at a box party tonight in honor of Miss Helen Wilson, of New York.

Mrs. Smith Pickett, accompanied by her brother, Mr. William Markham, is at the Hotel Marion with Hon. M. O. Markham. Mrs. Pickett will spend the winter in Atlanta and will be joined later by Mr. Pickett.

Rev. and Mrs. S. Alston Wragg, of Trinity church, Columbus, Ga., are attending the convention of the diocese of Atlanta. While in the city Mr. and Mrs. Wragg will be the guests of Mr. Thomas Egleston on Peachtree street.

CHOOSING EXTRACTS.

The way to secure the finest flavoring extracts is to buy a well known, absolutely reliable brand like Blue Ribbon Lemon or Vanilla.

Clarke's Pure Rye is the peer of all whiskey for family and medicinal purposes. Bottled and aged by the government. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

$100,000 FOR HIS WIFE'S LOVE

Continued From Page One.

books in hand, started to school at Washington seminary at 9 o'clock, as usual.

Instead of going there, however, she went into town, and there met Thomas, his father and friend.

Previously the marriage license had been secured in Atlanta from Ordinary John R. Wilkinson.

At the ordinary's office the age of the groom was given as 19, and when informed this was not the legal age, Mr. Thomas, his father, stated he would give his consent.

When Miss Speer's age was given as 17, it was called to the attention of the groom that this age, too, was under the legal age for licenses. To get around this legal difficulty there was written on the stub: "I hereby consent for my ward, Miss Silvey Speer, to wed Russell J. Thomas, 9-18, 1908. (Signed) W. B. Thomas, Guardian."

Rev. Mr. Atkinson was phoned that the couple was coming, and met them at the church stury, with Mrs. Atkinson.

FATHER OF THE GROOM.
CONSENTED TO WEDDING

He, too, called attention to the fact that both were under age. "The father of the groom," stated Mr. Atkinson, "said, 'I give my consent.' 'How about the bride?' I asked. 'Oh,' he replied, 'we got that consent before we got the license.' With that I married them in the presence of the witnesses and my wife."

The couple went to the terminal station and boarded the train for the north.

Governor Smith was importuned to use his offices to stop the couple, and phoned to Gainesville, but the train had passed there before the message was received.

At Greenville, similar ill-luck occurred, but the couple were apprehended at Charlotte and taken off the train, where they were sent to a hotel until Mrs. Speer, who followed on the first train, arrived with their attorney.

Mrs. Speer, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Speer, who joined them at Gainesville, with their attorney, returned to Atlanta.

The same night, Mrs. Speer, with Mrs. Thomas, left for New York city, from which port they sailed for Europe.

A few weeks ago they returned to Atlanta, and are now at the Speer home on Peachtree road.

Any mail order house will supply you with Clarke's Pure Rye. Four full quarts $5, delivered. This whiskey is made by the largest distillers in the world, and is aged and bottled by the United States government.

NO BILL AGAINST MARTIN.

Was Charged With Using Mails for Fraudulent Purposes.

Columbus, Ga., December 8.—(Special.) The United States grand jury today returned a no bill in the case of A. L. Martin, of Coleman, Ga., charged with using the mail with intent to defraud, and it is reported that he will bring a big damage suit against the Chicago whisky house that is responsible for his prosecution.

Some time ago he ordered whisky from the Chicago house, sending his check. The house represented to the government officials that while it did not fill the order it sent the check to Georgia and it was returned to Chicago, the bank refusing payment. On this representation a case was made out against Martin by the federal authorities. The case fell through today and it is Martin's explanation that when he sent the check the whisky company notified him that it did not accept checks, whereupon he canceled the order and instructed the bank not to honor the check.

Holiday Handkerchiefs

Everybody seems to be buying Handkerchiefs. And this makes us glad that we are so richly, splendidly, plenteously ready to meet the wants of the thronging crowds that are surging to our counters these busy days.

We got ready for this way in the spring and summer. In our mind's eye we could see this very time, these very crowds, the hustle and bustle and rush. And we just simply laid our plans to take care of the clamor for Handkerchiefs.

Here are some Specials for this morning, and also some regular numbers to guide the general shopper in safety, whether the shopping be done by mail or in person.

We give a dainty Christmasy holiday box with every $1.50 purchase of Gloves or Handkerchiefs.

Special

Women's All-Linen embroidered Handkerchiefs, 6 in a Christmas box $1.19

Women's real Princess Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00.

Women's real Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, $3.00 to $5.00.

Women's real Rose Point and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, $4.50 to $18.00.

Women's hand-embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, with one-fourth inch colored border; colors, pink, light blue, tan, lavender and green, 25c each.

Handkerchiefs, centers plain, hemstitched and embroidered, 25c each.

Children's embroidered Handkerchiefs at 15c and 25c.

Children's fancy box Handkerchiefs, three in a box, 25c to 35c box.

Women's Sheer Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initial, 10c.

Women's sheer Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initial, 6 for $1.00.

Women's sheer Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered wreath and initial, 25c.

Special

Women's All-Linen Check Handkerchiefs, in 3 patterns. Worth $1.50, box $1.19

Women's Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs, with lace edge and hand embroidered initial, 25c each.

Women's Shamrock Lawn Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, two patterns, 3 for $1.00.

Women's all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial and wreath, six different designs to the box, six for $1.50.

Women's all-linen Handkerchiefs, with American lace edge, hand-embroidered initial, 50c each.

Women's lace edged Handkerchiefs, 15c and 25c each.

Women's sheer Crossbar Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial and wreath, at 25c each.

Women's sheer all-linen Handkerchiefs, at 10c each.

Women's sheer all-linen Handkerchiefs at 15c.

Women's sheer Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs at 25c.

Women's Crossbar Handkerchiefs, 15c each.

Women's sheer embroidered Handkerchiefs, many beautiful patterns to select from, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c each.

Women's Madeira hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

Special

Women's Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs, 6 in a box. Worth 90 cents . . . 49c

Women's French hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, $2.00 to $12.50 each.

Women's Armenian Handkerchiefs, all-linen center, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.25.

Women's Crossbar Handkerchiefs, with lace edge, 25c.

Women's Mourning Handkerchiefs, plain border, all-linen, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Women's embroidered Mourning Handkerchiefs, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Men's all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, good value, 6 for $1.00.

Men's plain hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs, 50c.

Men's all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from $1 to $1.75.

Men's initial Handkerchiefs, all-linen, tape border, two patterns, at 25c.

Men's initial Handkerchiefs, all-linen, three styles, 50c.

Men's colored border all-linen Handkerchiefs, at 50c.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, colored border, all new; 50c values, at 35c.

Men's Silk Mufflers, black, white and fancy, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Boys' colored border, all-linen Handkerchiefs, 15c each.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN



Made on Honor Sold on Merit

A world-wide reputation for the past 33 years, as the maker and retailer of the best $3.50 shoes is back of every pair. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are conceded without an equal for style, fit, comfort and wear.

This is the reason I make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE

W. L. Douglas Boys Shoes, $1.75 and $2.00.

CAUTION! W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. *Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.* Catalogue free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE STORE IN ATLANTA: 11 Peachtree Street

IN THE COURTS

Mrs. Dora Jones yesterday filed suit for total divorce from her husband, Sam P. Jones. She also asks for permanent alimony and the custody of their child. Mrs. Jones claims that her husband called her some very unusual names and accused her of having other sweethearts. She is represented by Attorney Carl N. Guess.

Will of Mrs. May Alice Goree was probated in common form in the office of the ordinary yesterday. C. P. Goree qualified as executor.

Application for a charter for the Georgia Loan and Realty Company was filed in the superior court yesterday. The petitioners are C. M. and C. W. Fort and H. H. Sundman. The capital stock of the company is $100,000. The petitioners will engage in the real estate, insurance and money lending business. They are represented by Attorney Malvern Hill.

Rome Men in Washington.

Rome, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—Hon. John W. Maddox and President J. N. King, of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association, have gone to Washington to attend the congress of commerce and waterways improvement there this week. Carey King left this morning, where he will represent both the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association and the national executive committee of the Travelers' Protective Association, of which he is a member.

ECZEMA CURED
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING
NO CURE, NO PAY

The American Remedy Company, of Asheville, N. C., have a new and wonderful discovery, SANARE CUTIS, which they guarantee to cure any case of eczema of no matter how long standing, and will refund the money in every case where it fails. It is perfectly clean and does not stain the clothing. 50c at Druggists or mailed on receipt of price. Write for Free Sample.



WALKING up and down stairs is hard work for a woman. It requires seventeen times more labor than walking the same distance on a level. A Wall Set Extension to your Bell Telephone, located on the other floor in your home, will save your wife useless steps—an ideal Christmas present.

$1.00 PER MONTH IN RESIDENCES
Call Contract Department Main 9090. Ivy 9080.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
Efficient Service. Reasonable Rates.

Comfortably shod for $4.00 a year, the Long Service Record of KING BEE $4.00 shoes.

7 TO 14 MONTHS

Catalog for a Postal

Made in Georgia
Sold Everywhere

J. K. ORR SHOE CO.
ATLANTA

Atlanta National Bank
ATLANTA, GA.

Capital $500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $750,000.00

We Invite Your Patronage.

C. E. CURRIER, President. GEO. R. DONAVAN, Cashier.
HUGH T. INMAN, Vice-President. JAMES S. FLOYD, Asst. Cashier.

The Talk of the Town

ANTHONY'S BARGAINS

Octogon Soap, 7 cakes	25c
Fairy Soap, 7 cakes for	25c
Witch Hazel (Dickinson's), quart	25c
Ammonia, quart	10c
Castor Oil, pint	15c
Benzine, pint	10c
Benzine, quart	15c
Gasoline, pint	10c
Gasoline, quart	15c
Turpentine, pint	10c
Turpentine, quart	15c
Epsom Salts, pound	5c
Sulphur, pound	5c
Flax Seed Meal, pound	10c
Seidlitz Powder, 25c box for	15c
C. C. Pills, 100 bottle	15c
Calomel Tablets	15c
Ivory Soap	4c
Eagle Brand Milk	14c
Baby Brand Milk	20c
4 rolls 10c size Toilet Paper	25c
1 box, pound Irish Linen Paper	14c
Package of Envelopes to match	4c
Blue Hen Matches, box	1c
Castoria (Fletcher's)	28c
Pearline, two packages for	5c
Colgate's Talcum Powder	15c
Absorbent Cotton, pound	25c
Gauze, five yards	25c
Gauze Bandages, pound	50c
Carbolic Acid, pound	40c
Squibb's Boric Acid, pound	40c
Squibb's Ether, quarter pound	25c
Squibb's Chloroform, 1-4 pound	25c
Bichloride Tablets, bottle	15c
4-ounce bottle Peroxide Hydrogen	10c
2-quart Fountain Syringe, guaranteed 1 year	40c
1 pound White Castile Soap	10c

ANTHONY'S PHARMACY

"The Cut-Price Cash Drug Store"

WE ARE NOT IN THE TRUST

PHONES 13

LASHING GIVEN TO ROOSEVELT ABOUT PANAMA

New York World Alleges There Was Great Scandal in the Canal Purchase.

ALLEGED THAT ROOSEVELT KNOWS ABOUT SCANDAL

The World Takes Up Cudgels for Editors Roosevelt Has Thrust Into Ananias Club, and Asks Congress to Turn Light on the Panama Deal.

New York, December 8.—The New York World, to which Delavan Smith, editor of The Indianapolis News, referred in his reply to President Roosevelt's attack on him as the authority for the article on the Panama canal which appeared in his paper and called forth the president's letter, says today:

"In view of President Roosevelt's deliberate misstatements of fact in his scandalous attack on Mr. Delavan Smith, editor of The Indianapolis News, The World calls upon the congress of the United States to immediately make a full and impartial investigation of the entire Panama canal scandal.

"The investigation of 1906 by the senate commission of the interoceanic canals was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer the most pertinent questions of Senator Morgan, of Alabama. Since that time nothing has been done, because, after Senator Morgan's death, there was no successor to carry on his great work of revealing the truth about Panama corruption.

What Smith Charged.

"The Indianapolis News said in the editorial for which Mr. Roosevelt assails Mr. Smith:

"'It has been charged that the United States bought from American citizens for $40,000,000 property that cost those citizens only $12,000,000. There is no doubt that the government paid $40,000,000 for the property. But, who got the money?'

"President Roosevelt's reply to this most proper question is for the most part a string of abusive and defamatory epithets. But he also makes the following statements as truthful information to the American people:

"'The United States did not pay a cent of the $40,000,000 to any American citizen. The government paid the $40,000,000 direct to the French government, getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.

"'The United States government has not the slightest knowledge as to the particular individuals among whom the French government distributed the same.

"'So far as I know, there was no syndicate; there certainly was no syndicate in the United States that to my knowledge had any dealings with the government, directly or indirectly.'

Falsehood Charged to Roosevelt.

"To the best of The World's knowledge and belief, each and all of these statements made by Mr. Roosevelt and quoted above are untrue, and Mr. Roosevelt must have known they were untrue when he made them.

"As to the detailed distribution of the Panama loot, only one man knows it all. And that man is William Nelson Cromwell. The two men who were most in Mr. Cromwell's confidence are Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and Elihu Root, former secretary of war and now secretary of state. It was they who aided Mr. Cromwell in consummating the Panama revolution, arranged the terms of the purchase of the Panama canal, made the agreement to pay $40,000,000 on the canal properties, and an additional $10,000,000 for a manufactured Panama republic, every penny of both of which sums was paid by check on the United States treasury to J. P. Morgan & Co.—not to the French government, as Mr. Roosevelt says, but to J. P. Morgan & Co.

"The natural query of The Indianapolis News, as to 'who got the money?' was based on The World's historical summary of Mr. Cromwell's connection with the Panama canal. The inquiry was originally The World's, and The World accepts Mr. Roosevelt's challenge.

Who Got the Money?

"If congress can have all the documents in the case, as Mr. Roosevelt says, let congress make a complete investigation of the Panama canal affair, and in particular of William Nelson Cromwell's connection with the French company, with Panama and with the government of the United States. Let congress officially answer this question:

"'Who got the money?'

"The old French company, organized by Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1879, failed in 1889, years before Mr. Cromwell's relations with President Roosevelt began. As Mr. Cromwell testified before the senate committee on February 26, 1906, 'We never had any connection with the so-called De Lesseps company. Neither did the United States government conduct negotiation with the old French Panama Canal Company.'

"What Mr. Cromwell did represent was the new Panama canal company, the American Panama Canal Company, and the $5,000,000 syndicate which he formed to finance the new companies. After Mr. Cromwell had testified, 'I do not recall any contract,' Senator Morgan produced a contract reading (Panama Canal Hearing, Volume 2, Page 1146):

"'Mr. William Nelson Cromwell is exclusively empowered under the formal agreement with the board of directors of the Compagne Nouvelle du Canal de Panama (New Panama Canal Company of Panama) to effect with an American syndicate the Americanization of the Panama Canal Company on the following basis.'

Cromwell's Contracts.

"The basis on which Mr. Cromwell was 'exclusively empowered' in this contract was that an American Panama Canal Company, with a capitalization of $60,000,000 preferred and $45,000,000 common stock, should be organized to take over the Panama canal concessions and all other property belonging to the new French Panama canal company which had bought the same from the old De Lesseps company. This company was incorporated in New Jersey with dummy directors.

"There was also incorporated in New Jersey with dummy directors the Interoceanic Canal Company."

"Senator Morgan unearthed a copy of the $5,000,000 syndicate agreement, which provided that the subscribers should contract with William Nelson Cromwell to pay $5,000,000 in cash and to take their several allottments in the enterprise.

"Five million dollars was more than ample to buy the majority of the old Panama stock. As The World said on October 25:

"'Mr. Cromwell applied to the canal situation the methods of American high finance by which a syndicate takes over the property of a bankrupt concern, then creates a holding company and recapitalization, keeping a majority control in a syndicate trusteeship.'

How Cromwell Contradicts Roosevelt.

"'Finding that,' to quote from Mr. Cromwell's testimony, 'in May, 1904, I, representing the new Panama canal, and Judges Day and Russell, representing Attorney General Knox, consummated the transfer and sale to the United States.'

"Mr. Roosevelt says 'the government paid this $40,000,000 direct to the French government.'

"Mr. Cromwell testified that the United States paid the money to J. P. Morgan & Co.

"Mr. Roosevelt says 'the French government distributed the sum.'

"Mr. Cromwell testified as to how he distributed it.

"Mr. Roosevelt talks of 'getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.'

"Mr. Cromwell testified: 'Of the $40,000,000 thus paid by the United States government, $26,000,000 was paid to the liquidator of the old Panama Canal Company under and in pursuance of an agreement entered into between the liquidator and the new company. Of the balance of $15,000,000 paid to the new Panama Canal Company, $12,000,000 has already been distributed among its stockholders and the remainder is now being held awaiting final distribution and payment.'

"What follows is further eloquent testimony taken by the senate committee:

"'Senator Taliaferro—There is $3,000,000?'

"'Mr. Cromwell—Three million, yes, sir.'

"'Senator Taliaferro—Who holds that money?'

"'Mr. Cromwell—The New Panama Canal Company, in its treasury.'

And Yet Roosevelt Says.

"And yet Mr. Roosevelt says that 'the United States government has not the slightest knowledge' as to the distribution of $40,000,000 and that 'this was the business of the French government.'

"As to Mr. Roosevelt's statement that 'there was no syndicate' he could not have read the 'syndicate subscription agreement' on page 1150, volume 2, of the testimony before the committee on interoceanic canals—if he had cared for the truth.

"That the United States government was not dealing with 'the French government' or 'the liquidator appointed by the French government,' or with Colombia, or with Panama, or with any one else except William Nelson Cromwell and his associates, is made still more plain by the description of Senor J. Gabriel Duque as to the Panama revolution and as to the manner in which Mr. Cromwell got $10,000,000 additional from the United States treasury. Senor Duque said: 'Mr. Cromwell made the revolution. He offered to make me president of the new republic and to see me through if I would raise a small force of men and declare a secession from Colombia. He made promises that we should have the help of his government. It was accompanied by a liberal use of money. We bought this general and that one, paying $3,000 to $4,000 per general.

"'The Colombian officers were all paid off and the Colombian general who was sent to stop the revolution was also bought off.'

Why Was $40,000,000 Paid?

"Then Mr. Cromwell, having been elected by the Panama republic as general counsel, and he and J. Pierpont Morgan having been appointed a 'fiscal commission,' negotiated with President Roosevelt by which the United States paid $10,000,000 more to 'the fiscal commission' for Mr. Cromwell's Panama republic. Of this money, three-quarters is still under the control of the 'fiscal commission.'

"Why did the United States pay $40,000,000 for a bankrupt property whose control could have been bought in the open market for less than $4,000,000?

"Who were the Panama Canal Company?

"Who bought up the obligations of the old Panama Canal Company for a few cents on the dollar?

"Among whom was divided the $15,000,000 paid to the new Panama Canal Company?

"Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama exploitation or shared in these profits is incidental to the main issue of letting in the light.

"Whether they did or did not, whether all the profits went into Mr. Nelson Cromwell's hands or whatever became of them, the fact remains that Theodore Roosevelt, as president of the United States, issued a public statement about such a public matter full of flagrant untruths, reeking with misstatements, challenging line by line the testimony of his associates, Cromwell and the official records, makes it imperative that full publicity come at once through the authority and by the action of congress."

TAFT'S BROTHER TALKS OF A SUIT FOR LIBEL

Cincinnati, December 8.—The Cincinnati Times-Star, of which Charles P. Taft, is editor and proprietor, today published the following reply to the article on the Panama canal which appeared in The Indianapolis News and The New York World:

"The New York World, the paper which was responsible for most of the talk about the 'Panama scandal' during the recent campaign, says this morning:

"'Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama exploitation or shared in these profits is incidental to the main issue of letting in the light.'

"This statement is intentionaly misleading. The Panama story was used in the campaign for political reasons solely. The one thing that gave it its political value in the eyes of those who used it was the fact that the story, as printed, carried the names of a brother of the republican candidate for the presidency and of a brother-in-law of the president. The inference was plain enough. It was that Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft had used their influence as high officials of the United States government to help near relatives in looting the treasury at Washington. That was the meat of the story. If the names of Douglas Robinson and Charles P. Taft had not been included in it, flimsy and absurd as it was, the lying yarn would never have been used by The World, The Indianapolis News and other papers which for one reason or another wanted to defeat Mr. Taft and discredit Mr. Roosevelt.

"The World is trying to dodge the issue. It wants to be relieved of the responsibility of trying to drag the names of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Taft into its made-to-order mess of scandal and slime.

"Both The World and The Indianapolis News are crying 'Let in the light.' We thoroughly agree with them. But, after a little time has passed, after the most desperate efforts of the cornered World and News have produced all the evidence they can, an apology will be in order from those newspapers.

In the meantime, Mr. Taft reserves the right to take legal steps, which possibly have been made more desirable by the events and insinuations of the past forty-eight hours."



THE PIANOLA PIANO

IS THE IDEAL GIFT PIANO

THERE is no gift costing a like amount that is so impressive; so in keeping with the whole spirit of Christmas as the PIANOLA PIANO.

Its dignity, its beauty, the splendid possibilities for musical enjoyment it offers to everyone, have made it a favorite with those who wish to express more than the usual amount of esteem or affection in their giving.

If it is a Weber Pianola Piano that is given, its owner will have the satisfaction of knowing that the greatest pianists of the world, Paderewski and Rosenthal, prefer this make to all others.

If it is a Steck, a Wheelock or a Stuyvesant pianola piano; the knowledge that no pianos made, costing the same, are better than these *as pianos*, and that these alone contain the genuine Pianola is an added source of gratification.

ANYONE, no matter how far removed his or her previous life may have been from music, can play and enjoy the Pianola Piano. Besides the actual pleasure it gives it also furnishes an attractive means by which anyone may acquire familiarity with all the world's great masterpieces of music.

OUR STORE IS ALSO THE RECOGNIZED PIANO CENTER OF THIS SECTION FOR UPRIGHTS AND GRANDS WITHOUT THE PIANOLA.

Pianola Pianos cost $550 to $1,050. Pianolas, separate, for use with any Piano, $250 to $350 Moderate monthly payments.

CAUTION: In Atlanta the genuine Pianola Piano can only be found at Phillips & Crew Co.'s warerooms. Almost all other manufacturers are now attempting to imitate this instrument. None of the imitations contain the Pianola, however, with its Metrostyle, Themodist and other features which have made this instrument famous.

PHILLIPS & CREW CO.

Sole Agents in This Section — 37-39 Peachtree St.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT MADE ON WOMAN IN ROME

Unknown Man Grabbed Mrs. Swanger by Throat—Escaped When She Screamed.

Rome, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—An attempted assault was made on Mrs. Lon Swanger, a well-known lady of Lindale, about 8 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Swanker went to an outhouse to get some coal, and as she was stooping over to pick up the coal, a hand seized her about the throat and threw her back against the side of the building. She screamed loudly for help and amid the excitement the intruder made off. He had evidently concealed himself in the building for the purpose.

Mrs. Swanger did not see the face of the man, and does not even know his size or description, but she declares that the hand that seized her was black. As there are but few negroes in the vicinity of Lindale, it is supposed that her assailant was some negro passing through. An effort was made to have dogs put on the trail, but they could not be secured, and although the officers were summoned, the assailant has probably made his escape.

Wagon and Team Washed Away.

Huntsville, Ala., December 8.—(Special.)—Riley Phipps, a negro farmer, drove into Flint river, near Collier today, with his two sons, aged 15 and 14 years. The water was up, and the wagon and team washed away the two boys and two mules losing their lives. Phipps narrowly escaped with his life.

Lawrence Reelected.

Dallas, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—J. R. Lawrence was reelected to the office of justice of the peace by a majority of 122.

STATE NOW HAS MONEY TO PAY THE PENSIONERS

Veterans Have Not Received Anything Since July—Tax Money Coming In.

When Governor Smith returns from Washington a warrant will be asked by Pension Commissioner John W. Lindsey for approximately $235,000, with which to pay the fourth and last quarterly pension due the old heroes in Georgia.

Yesterday there was received through the office of Comptroller General Wright and turned over to State Treasurer Park $130,000 collected in taxes this fall. There is now in the treasury sufficient money with which to pay the pensions, and it is expected all of the checks will be mailed out before the middle of next week.

It has been now nearly six months since a payment has been made to the pensioners of the state, and the news that they are soon to receive another payment will come as welcome notice to them.

The third quarter, it is recalled, was paid out in July.

This payment will finish up the money due the veterans for 1908, and marks the completion of the first year at paying pensions quarterly instead of annually, as heretofore.

It is expected that the tax money will begin to come in rapidly now, as December 20 is the last day allowed, under the law, in which state and county taxes may be paid.

Tombigbee Is Rising.

Mobile, Ala., December 8.—A wall of water is rushing down the Tombigbee river at a rapid rate and in the last twenty-four hours a rise of 32 feet has been recorded. The river is within 2 feet and 1 inch of the flood stage and if it continues to rise by night a great deal of damage is likely to occur.



The Tonic Properties of Old Whiskey

are recognized by all physicians of standing—whiskey to be medicinally pure must be the real article—such a whiskey is

Sunny Brook
THE PURE FOOD
Whiskey

It is distilled in the good old honest Kentucky way and its rare mellowness and richness of flavor comes only from years of perfect ageing. Every bottle is sealed with the Government "Green Stamp" upon which is clearly printed the exact Age, Proof and Quantity of whiskey within each bottle.

DELIVERED DIRECT TO YOU EXPRESS PREPAID BY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTERS:

L. G. Daniel, Mgr., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Paul Heyman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Gallagher & O'Gara, Chattanooga, Tenn.
M. Markstein, Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. Levystein & Co., Montgomery, Ala.
L. Loeb Whiskey Co., Montgomery, Ala.

4 Bottles $4 — 1-5th Gallon Rye or Bourbon
4 Bottles $5 — Full Quarts Rye or Bourbon

Shipped in plain boxes. Send remittance with your order. No goods shipped C. O. D.

NEGRO BANDMASTERS FOR NEGRO REGIMENTS

Roosevelt Notifies War Department Black Men Must Furnish Music for Black Troops.

Washington, December 8.—President Roosevelt today notified the secretary of war that, as soon as it can be done without injustice, he desires all negro regiments in the army to be supplied with negro bandmasters. In accordance with these instructions, orders have been given for the transfer of white bandmasters with negro regiments to any vacancies that may exist in white regiments, and the appointment of competent negro men to the vacancies thus created in negro regiments.

It is entirely unnecessary for you to order an unknown brand of whiskey—you cannot be sure of the quality. Clarke's Pure Rye is aged and bottled by the government, and is sold throughout the civilized world. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

MRS. LONGSTREET CONFIRMED POSTMASTER AT GAINESVILLE

Senate Acted on the Nomination as Soon as It Was Received.

Washington, December 8.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the confederate general, as postmaster at Gainesville, Ga. The action of the senate in confirming the nomination on the day it was received was a special compliment to Mrs. Longstreet.

Baptists Are in Session.

Columbia, S. C., December 8.—The state convention of the Baptists convened in annual session at Union at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The opening session was of a routine character, consisting in the usual convention sermon, organization, welcome address and response. Mr. Charles A. Smith, formerly of North Carolina, but for thirty years a resident of Florence county, is president of the convention.

Stillesboro Lodge Meets.

Stillesboro, Ga., December 8.—(Special.) Stillesboro lodge, No. 166, Independent Order Odd Fellows, at their regular meeting, Friday night, December 4, 1908, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: K. W. Sproull, noble grand; R. F. Kincannon, vice grand; T. M. Sproull, reelected secretary; N. B. Cannon, reelected treasurer; S. S. Atwood, trustees for three years.

France Keeps Death Penalty.

Paris, December 8.—The chamber of deputies today by a vote of 330 to 201 decided in favor of continuing the death penalty in France.

WOMAN'S NATURE

Is to love children, and no home can be happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering and dread that she looks forward to the hour with apprehension. **Mother's Friend,** by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." $1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing valuable information mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

FOR PRETTY WALLS, WITHOUT LAPS OR SPOTS, USE

Deco-Mura SANITARY Wall Finish

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SPORTS :: Edited by :: DICK JEMISON

BOBBY WALTHOUR 2 LAPS TO REAR

Atlanta Rider Seems to Be Losing in Bike Race.

Five Teams Are Tied For First Place—Three Teams One Lap Behind and Two Others Two Laps to Rear—All Records Being Broken.

New York, December 8.—At midnight tonight eleven teams still remained competitors in the six-day bicycle race. Of these, five were tied for first place with 974 miles and 3 laps to their credit. Three other teams were one lap behind, two teams two laps to the rear, while one was trailing in the ruck by several miles.

The leaders at this hour were eight miles ahead of the best previous record, which was 966 miles and 3 laps, made by Elkes and Macfarland in 1900. The men had kept up the steady grind during the late afternoon and night with no losses or gains since the sensational sprint which resulted in the shake-up shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The score at midnight, the close of the 48th hour, was as follows:

Rutt and Stol, MacFarland and Moran, Fogler and Lawson, Collins and Mitten, Hill and Demara, 974 miles, 3 laps; Anderson and Vanoni, Palmer and Walker, Devonitch and Drobach, 974 miles, 2 laps; Walthour and Root, Galvin and Wiley, 974 miles, 1 lap; Faber and La Froucade, 965 miles, 9 laps.

The former record was 966 miles, 3 laps, made by Elkes and MacFarland in 1900.

At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning the relative positions of the teams was unchanged. The leaders at that time had traveled 993 miles and two laps, against the former record of 985 miles and three laps in the 1900 race.

PULLIAM FOR PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York, December 8.—Formal awarding of the championship of 1908 to the Chicago club, reelection of its present officers and directors, and the reading of the annual report of its president, Harry C. Pulliam, were the matters that occupied the attention of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs today.

PICTURES OF WOLF HUNT SHOWN AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington, December 8.—Moving pictures of wolf hunts turned the east room of the white house tonight into a miniature theater. Nearly a hundred invited guests made up the audience. The "stage manager" was John Abernathy, friend of the president, and United States marshal of Oklahoma, who catches wolves with his hands, it is said. Some time ago he showed the pictures privately to the president, and the latter was so delighted with the exhibition that he decided to invite some friends to see it. The performance began about 9 o'clock following a dinner at the white house. No onlooker expressed himself as more pleased than the president.

"There, they've got him," he exclaimed, as the hunt drew to a close. "That's one of the finest sports in the world," he declared, "but I hope to get some equally as good next year."

QUOTED 20 TO 1, PRINCE NAP WON

Despised Outsider Gives Talent a Turn at Oakland.

Rubia Granda Won Fourth Event in an Exciting Finish, Six Horses Being Heads and Noses Apart as They Went Under the Wire.

Oakland, Cal., December 8.—Thomas H. Williams won two races in a row at Emeryville today, Bell Wether and Rubia Granda carrying his colors to victory. The fourth, won by Rubia Granda, resulted in one of the best finishes of the season, six horses being heads and noses apart. The winner was got up in time to beat Bon Homme. The surprise of the day was the victory of Prince Nap at 20 to 1. May Amelia was bid up from $600 to $1,300 by Frank Weir, who secured her. St. Francis was bid up from $500 to $800 by George Read, but was retained. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Prince Nap, 109 (Scoville), 20 to 1, won; Berry Esma, 113 (Rettig), 15 to 1, second; Paladini, 111 (Miller), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:17 1-5. Lord Rossington, Yellowstone, Calla, Em and Ent, St. Joe, Ban Posal, Royal N., Good Cheer and Merry Go Round ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs, selling: St. Francis, 113 (Mentry), 6 to 5, won; Bucolic, 109 (Keogh), 9 to 5, second; Plausible, 109 (Gilbert), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 1-5. Celeres, Standover, Curriculum, Metiatkatla, Ellerd and Myrtle Knight ran.

THIRD RACE—Mile and 70 yards, selling: Bell Wether, 106 (Gilbert), 7 to 5, won; Import, 106 (Upton), 7 to 1, second; Billy Pullman, 105 (Keogh), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:48 1-5. Deutschland, J. C. Core and Logistilla ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs, purse: Rubia Granda, 108 (Gilbert), 7 to 5, won; Bon Homme, 109 (Lee), 9 to 2, second; Madman, 108 (Walsh), 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:21 3-5. Twilight Queen, Dr. Holzberg, Anna L. Daley, Workbox, Little Black and Royle ran.

FIFTH RACE—Mile and a sixteenth, selling: May Amelia, 108 (E. Sullivan), 3 to 1, won; Raleigh, 109 (Butler), 2 to 1, second; Spring Ben, 108 (Walsh), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:50 3-5. Orchan, Bravoure, May L. N., Bill Curtis and Royal Red ran.

SIXTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs, purse: Warden, 107 (Lee), 4 to 5, won; Tollbox, 110 (Butler), 4 to 1, second; Bishop W., 101 (Walsh), 300 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Rosvale, Palo Alto, Strike Out, Sainvoke, Judge Cronin and Meddling Hannah ran.

Oakland Entries for Today.

First Race—Futurity course, selling: Sid Silver, Golden Wave, King Brush, Busted Jones, 103; Fancy, 104; Nappa, 106; St. Avon, Invader, 105; Francis Joseph, 98; Captain Kennedy, 110; *Speaker Fontanna, 100; Von Tromp, 108.

Second Race—Five furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds: Egotist, Larry Mulligas, Cowen, Rosamo, 98; Rupme, 94; Be Brief, The Vicar, Yakima Belle 91; Johnny White, 101; Hazlet, 110; Bill Eaton, 95.

Third Race—Mile and 70 yards, selling: Bellmence, Elevation, J. R. Laughrey, Bill Curtis, Colonel Bronston, 107; Cloverland, Confederate, 110; *Steel Blue 98.

Fourth Race—Mile and an eighth, Withers handicap, value $1,000: Boggs, Milford, 90; Irrisna, 106; Eye Bright, J. C. Core, 98; Tony Faust 106.

Fifth Race—Mile and 70 yards, selling: Talamind, The Englishman, Eckersall, Kamsack, 110; Cholk Hedrick, Lampadrome, Pesodella, Rotrou, 107; Sophomore, 103.

Sixth Race—Seven furlongs, purse: Creation, 101; Red Leaf, Anny May, Ocean Shore, 107; Handridge, 106; Seattle, 115; Dollie Dollars, 102.

*Apprentice allowance.

DRISCOLL BEATS GRIFFIN IN ELEVEN-ROUND BOUT.

Australia's Featherweight Champion Put to Sleep at Boston.

Boston, December 8.—Jem Driscoll, claiming to be featherweight champion of England, knocked out Charley Griffin, featherweight champion of Australia, tonight in the eleventh round of a bout which proved the best boxing exhibition seen in Boston in many years. Driscoll had a shade the better of it through all the rounds until the eighth. In the eleventh round Driscoll floored Griffin with drives to the jaw. Griffin took the count only and came back only to be driven about the ring by more jabs to the jaw, finally collapsing in his corner.

WOMAN IS SHOT BY WHITE MEN

Cartersville Men Arrested for Wounding Mrs. J. A. Gibson.

WERE SAID TO BE DRINKING

Tom Collier, Steve Heath and Bud Landrum Charged With Shooting—Gibson Family in a State of Extreme Destitution.

Cartersville, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—Tom Collier, a young white man, has been arrested and placed in jail here upon the charge of shooting Mrs. J. A. Gibson at the home of the latter, 3 miles from Cartersville. The warrant for Collier was sworn out by J. A. Gibson, who also took out warrants for Steve Heath and Bud Landrum, who are said to have been the companions of Collier when the alleged shooting occurred.

Gibson declared to Bailiff Will Goode that the young men came to his house while drinking and proceeded to "shoot up" the place. The woman was shot in the back, the ball ranging along her rib and lodging under her left breast. She is in a serious condition.

Bailiff Goode said he was telephoned for by Gibson, who told him of the shooting, Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and that when he arrived he found Collier, but the other men had escaped.

A sad condition of affairs has come to light since the shooting, and charitable people of this city say that a condition of utter desolation such as has seldom been disclosed in the county has been revealed. It is said that Gibson and his family came to this county about ten days ago from Lindale, and, after repeated failures to find employment, were reduced to a pitiable state of poverty. There is said to have been no furniture of any kind in the house, no food, and scarcely enough clothing to cover four young children. The family is said to have spent forty-eight hours in the cemetery after arriving in this city several days ago.

HE CLEANS 'EM RIGHT.
Soft and Stiff Hats cleaned, dyed and reshaped at Bussey's, 28½ Whitehall.

DE ORO LEADS HUESTON.

In Match For the Three-Cushion Billiard Championship.

St. Louis, December 8.—Alfredo De Oro, of Cuba, again defeated Thomas A. Hueston tonight in the match for the three-cushion billiard championship of the world, winning the second block by the score of 50 to 25.

The result of the play tonight gives De Oro 100 points in the contest while Hueston has but 69. Fifty points remain to be played. De Oro outplayed his opponent from the start, and by making a high run of 11 obtained a lead that Hueston could not overcome. This is one point higher than Hueston's remarkable high run last night. Hueston's high run tonight was four.

The average in the play tonight was: De Oro, .79; Hueston, .39.

Clarke's Pure Rye has a delicate bouquet that distinguishes good rye whiskey. Bottled and aged by the government. Four full quarts $3, delivered. All mail order houses.

ALL-AGE STAKE RUN.

Nellie Noble Best Dog in the Event at Spray, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., December 8.—The all-age stake of the Virginia-Carolina Field Trials Association was run at Spray, N. C., today. The birds were as scarce as they were at Barber last week, and only ten covies were found during the day. The best going dog in the stake was Count Gladstone's Count, but he was unfortunate about his birds, and failed to place altogether. The judges announced their decision tonight as follows:

First, Nellie Noble, W. D. Hundley, Callands, Va.; second, Tom Edwards, C. S. Beller, Roanoke, Va.; third, Red Ria, Dr. Leigh Buckner, Roanoke, Va.; fourth, Gorham's Spot, Hiram Dawson, Spray, N. C.

Four purses were offered for this event, 40 per cent going to the winner. There are seventeen entries for the derby, which will be run tomorrow. Besides the purse, the Virginia derby cup will be contested for.

RICH CLUBMAN IS KILLED IN HOME AT ST. LOUIS

Mystery About the Death of Hirschbery—Family Say Murder, But Police Doubt.

St. Louis, Mo., December 8.—Francis D. Hirschberg, prominent in the Roman Catholic church, and a personal friend of Archbishop Glennon, also well known in club and business circles, and as a director of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, was shot and killed at his home early today.

Whether it was murder or suicide has not been determined. A trail of blood stains on the stairway indicated that Mr. Hirschberg was shot at the foot of the stairs, and then turned and walked back to his bedroom on the second floor. From there he crossed a hallway and passed through his wife's room to the bath room. He returned and staggered into his wife's room. Mrs. Hirschberg says she woke just in time to see him sink to the floor unconscious. He died soon afterwards without making a statement as to how he was shot. As far as the police can learn no member of the household was on the lower floor of the house at the time of the shooting. Mrs. Hirschberg is deaf, and therefore she did not hear the report of the revolver.

Mrs. Hirschberg is a sister of Lady Noblesworth, wife of an English peer. There are no children.

A minute search of the premises by the police failed to reveal any signs of the entrance of an intruder. All locks and bolts were found secure and unmarked.

Francis D. Hirschberg is the nineteenth of the world's fair directors who has died, and at least the fifth who has met a tragic death.

James L. Blair died under mysterious circumstances after the exposure of many forgeries; Isaac W. Morten killed himself, as did William J. Lemp, who shot himself in the bath room of his home; William H. Nolker died from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. The death of Charles H. Turner, of New York city, was not fully explained. Coradin H. Spencer died after financial reverses.



"Correct Clothes for Men"

Before-Xmas Specials

Suits and Overcoats AT 25% Discount



These Xmas specials eclipse our offerings of previous years, and you will act wise in purchasing a **Suit** and **Overcoat** at these interesting prices.

$15.00	Reduced to	$11.25
18.50	Reduced to	13.85
20.00	Reduced to	15.00
25.00	Reduced to	18.75
30.00	Reduced to	22.50
35.00	Reduced to	26.25

The garments involved are all made by **ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO., AMERICA'S FOREMOST TAILORS,** which in itself should be sufficient incentive to bring you here at the earliest moment.

This has been an unusual season for Men's Clothes, and when stock-taking time comes, we would rather count the **Cash** than the **Clothes.**

CHRIS. H. ESSIG ISAAC LIPSTINE

Essig Bros

"Correct Clothes for Men"

26 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

This Is a CASH Sale

This Is a CASH Sale

DUG DEEP HOLE IN JAIL WALL

Fifteen minutes more and Ed Lorraine, a negro 41 years of age, would have freed himself and possibly half a dozen other prisoners from the city prison last night, for he had managed to peck away at an outside wall until only a single layer of brick remained. The attempt at escape was thwarted by Adam Woodward, the negro janitor at the police station, who heard the dull thuds against the prison wall and notified several police officers.

Loraine had been arrested about dark by Patrolmen Frey and Covington, and charged with drunk and disorderly conduct. He was not so drunk that he could not wrench a piece of piping from the sink at the extreme end of the city ward for colored prisoners, and began the systematic pecking that would soon have given him his liberty. The pipe was of galvanized iron and was half-pointed at the end. With it the negro pulled out a dozen bricks and part of the window casing, making a hole some fifteen inches deep and fully as wide.

While Loraine was at work on the wall, the other prisoners in the ward remained in their cells, with the doors unlocked. It is thought they were warned by Loraine to remain quiet, Loraine had little to say of his daring attempt to escape.

CORRECTIONS IN MEMORIAL.

Col. L. P. Thomas Writes Card About Judge W. L. Calhoun.

Regarding the memorial of the city council on the death of Judge W. Lowndes Calhoun, the following corrections are made by Colonel L. P. Thomas, in whose regiment the deceased served during the civil war:

Editor Constitution: I wish to have the following corrections made in the beautiful memorial by the city council of Atlanta, Mr. James T. Wright, chairman, in reference to the death of our distinguished and beloved citizen, Judge W. Lowndes Calhoun, my old army comrade:

He belonged to company K, Forty-second Georgia regiment, and not to the Forty-seventh, as stated. He was also in the memorable campaign from Dalton to this city, instead of the campaign from Dahlonega.

These corrections are important, as we cannot let him go down to history as a member of some other command. The Forty-second Georgia was proud of him and his gallant conduct on all occasions. Though falling in the gallant charge at Resaca, badly wounded, he soon rejoined his command again and was ready for the fray. He was the historian of our regiment, prepared with much labor and care, and 'tis now handed down to future generations. The very first thing appearing in it reads thus:

"Tell it as you may;
It never can be told;
Sing it as you will,
It never can be sung;
The story of the glory
Of the men who wore the gray."

May he rest in peace, one of the noblest and bravest of the brave. Yours,

L. P. THOMAS.

MORTUARY

Mrs. Emma A. Leidell.

Private telegrams received in Atlanta yesterday announced the death of Mrs. Emma A. Leidell, in Washington, D. C., Monday night at 11:45 o'clock. She was the wife of C. W. Leidell, of 16 West Ellis street, besides whom she is survived by her two children, Stafford and Atherton Seidell. The funeral services will be conducted at the First Baptist church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will occur in Oakland cemetery.

Miss Mary Lee Shipp.

The funeral services of Miss Mary Lee Shipp, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Shipp, of 135 Fraser street, whose death occurred at the Grady hospital early Monday night, were conducted at Harry G. Poole's chapel yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The interment was in Senoia, Ga.

Mrs. Bertha Williams, Waycross, Ga.

Waycross, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. Bertha Williams, wife of Editor L. Volney Williams, of The Waycross Daily Journal, occurred at the residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services were conducted by Revs. R. A. Brown, W. H. Scruggs and J. P. Wardlaw. A large number of friends attended the funeral. Before her marriage the deceased was Miss Bertha Wiggins. Besides her husband she is survived by her father, C. W. Wiggins, of Waycross; one sister, Mrs. R. B. Groover, of Pelham, Ga., and three brothers, Tom Wiggins, of New York; Eugene Wiggins, of Florida, and Charlie Wiggins, of Waycross.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE NEARER THAN EVER!

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NEW DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 21st

No. 34	No. 32	SCHEDULE	No. 33	No. 31
5:10 P. M.	6:15 A. M.	Lv. . . ATLANTA, GA. . . Ar.	10:40 P. M.	11:55 A. M.
10:45 P. M.	11:40 A. M.	Ar. . . Knoxville, Tenn. . . Lv.	5:10 P. M.	6:15 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	11:45 A. M.	Lv. . . Knoxville, Tenn. . . Ar.	5:05 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
7:35 A. M.	8:35 P. M.	Ar. . . Cincinnati, Ohio . . Lv.	8:15 A. M.	8:25 P. M.
7:50 A. M.	8:15 P. M.	Ar. . . Louisville, Ky. . . Lv.	8:15 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
	8:00 A. M.	Ar. . . Chicago, Ill. . . Lv. (Via PENN. LINES)	9:50 P. M.	

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FINEST DINING SERVICE! OBSERVATION CAR!

City Ticket Office, No. 4 PEACHTREE

H. C. BAILEY, Division Passenger Agent

ROBERTS MADE SERGEANT BY THE COMMISSIONERS

Police Board Will Ask Council to Create Officers for Humane Work.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of police commissioners was held at the police station last night, with all the members of the commission present. The most important feature of the meeting was the election of Detective S. J. Roberts as sergeant of detectives.

Captain J. F. Burke, of the Atlanta Humane Society, presented the needs of the society in the matter of a humane officer to take the place of Earl V. D. Haskell, lately deceased. Captain Burke asked for a recommendation to council that such an office be created. The recommendation will soon be made.

Detective Roberts is one of the youngest of the detectives and has been on the force a comparatively short time. For about a year he was one of the squad of bicycle police, and in this capacity did good work. His energy and ability at once marked him for detective service, and he was transferred. As a detective he has labored hard for the success of the department and has won the admiration of his fellow officers, who are well pleased with the choice of the commissioners.

Pure Whiskey

Delivered at Your Door, in Plain Package

Express Prepaid

Every Transaction Guaranteed to Be as Satisfactory as if You Were Dealing With Us Face-to-Face, or Your Money Back.

We are wholesale dealers, and through our mail order department sell direct to the consumer at a small margin of profit, which enables us to give you the best value for your money. We fill all orders promptly, and you can obtain your supplies from us without the slightest inconvenience. Quality is the first consideration with us, and everything listed below is guaranteed to be the best of its kind.

Send us your orders for quick delivery.
Express prepaid on 4 quarts, 1 gallon, or more.

RYE WHISKIES	4 Qrts.	12 Qrts.	1 Gal. Jug	2 Gal. Jug	3 Gal. Jug
Flint Hill	$2.40	$7.00	$2.25	$4.40	$6.50
Dewtry	2.75	8.00	2.75	5.25	7.50
Buffet	3.00	9.00	3.00	5.90	8.75
Olover	3.40	9.75	3.25	6.35	9.25
Mistletoe	4.00	11.00	3.50	6.75	9.75
Rainwater	5.00	13.50	4.50	8.75	12.75
No. 14	6.00	16.00	5.00	9.75	14.25
BOURBON WHISKIES					
Select	$4.00	$11.00	$3.50	$6.75	$9.75
Special	6.00	15.00	5.00	9.75	14.25
CORN WHISKIES.					
North Carolina	$2.40	$7.00	$2.25	$4.40	$6.50
Sweet Mash	2.60	7.75	2.50	4.90	7.10
Gorgy	3.00	8.75	2.75	5.25	7.50
Olover	3.40	9.75	3.25	6.35	9.25
Pure Old Corn	4.00	11.00	3.50	6.75	9.75

OPPENHEIM'S STRATE WHISKEY Bottled in Bond 4 Full Quarts $5

A Smooth, Mellow Whiskey. Full 100-Proof

4 Bottles		4 Bottles	
Dinner Sherry, imported	$2.40	Scuppernong Wine	$2.00
Oloroso Sherry, imported	4.00	Leacock Port, imported	2.40
London Dock Sherry, imported	5.00	Extra Superior, imported	4.00
		Old Tawny, imported	5.00
		Sweet Catawba Wine	2.00

Champagnes, Clarets, Sauternes and Rhine Wines

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Will lease for a term of years, completely furnished. The only First-Class Hotel in the city at the rate of $2.00 per day. In the center of the city. Splendidly furnished. Enjoys a large patronage of the best class. Macon's population 60,000. The best climate in the world. The best school system in the United States. Churches of all denominations. Other interest only reason for leasing. None but those with security need apply.

B. L. HENDRICKS,
Owner and Proprietor.

Diseases of Men



Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood Poison (Syphilis), Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Prostatic Troubles and All Other Private Diseases Are Successfully Treated and Cured by Me. Call and I will examine your case personally and advise you just what treatment is necessary in the case in order to bring about a cure. I am treating and curing others, why not let me cure you? Consultation free. All transactions are satisfactory and confidential. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. J. THOMAS GAULT,
Suite 413, 413, 414 Austell Building (4th floor), Atlanta, Ga.

Rock Island FRISCO

LOW FARES SOUTHWEST

Rock Island-Frisco Lines

December 1st and 15th

Stopovers allowed. To many points you can

Go One Way and Return Another

A few of the Round-Trip Rates:

TO	From Atlanta	From Birmingham	From Chattanooga
Oklahoma City, Okla.	$35.60	$34.45	$34.90
Tulsa, Okla.	37.10	33.95	33.40
Ardmore, Okla.	33.80	34.15	34.60
Muskogee, Okla.	34.25	32.10	32.55
Amarillo, Tex.	35.25	30.00	31.55
Brownwood, Tex.	32.60	28.45	29.35
Dallas, Tex.	29.50	29.35	30.25
El Paso, Tex.	47.30	39.00	44.90
Ft. Worth, Tex.	29.50	26.35	26.25
Ft. Smith, Ark.	24.65	20.50	20.95

Ask the ticket agent in your home town to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco Lines. If he can't sell you a through ticket, write and tell me where you want to go. I will tell you where to get a ticket, and will send you map and schedule showing time of trains. I will also send you some interesting books about the Southwest which will open your eyes to new possibilities.

S. J. PARROTT, District Passenger Agent
North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Want Ads.

Ten cents per line each insertion. Six average words make one line. No ad. taken for less than the price of three lines.



If your name appears in either 'phone book, you can telephone your "ad." to

'Phone 109

and have it charged.

The bill will be mailed to you the following day for payment.

'Phone 109 is used exclusively for "want ads."

You are guaranteed a prompt, polite and efficient service.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

JELLICO COAL, $5, delivered promptly. McMichael Coal Co. Phone 466 West; 2622 Atlanta.

LET ME SEND YOU a ton of Red Ash Jellico coal at $4.25. P. O. Box 230.

WANTED—Good house-to-house canvassers; fine proposition. Call Room 14, Arlington hotel, after 7:30 p. m.

POSITION wanted by experienced bookkeeper and accountant. Address W. J. McKee, 18 Wyoming st., Dayton, Ohio.

WANT a young man who can use typewriter, to do office work and collecting. Apply Business No. 8, this office.

SHAVE 5c, hair cut 10c, free work on rear chairs. Reliable Atlanta Barber College, G. O. Branning, Proprietor, 10 East Mitchell st.

LIST with us. We are placing men every day; fee, $1; positions secured or money refunded. Acme, 508 Century Bldg. Phone, 807.

FREE — FREE — FREE — All barber work absolutely free in rear room at MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, side entrance. Hours 9 to 4.

$10 FOR complete course; good pay almost from start; several shops in connection; fine instructions. Call or write, Old Reliable Georgia Barber College, 43 South Forsyth st.

G. O. BRANNING, an Atlanta man, runs the Reliable Atlanta Barber College, 10 East Mitchell st. Complete course $20. A chain of shops in connection. Good pay while learning. Established 14 years.

WANTED—Everywhere in the west and south, good men of ability, energetic and solid, a paying proposition for right man and honorable. Give references when writing. Southern Detective Bureau (Inc.), Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED—Railway clerks; customs employees, clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800. Many spring examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 380, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man stenographer in wholesale lumber office, with experience in lumber business preferred; state age, experience, salary, and when could report for duty. American Lumber and Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, who desire to earn better salaries and do more congenial work. If able to read and write, and ambitious to succeed, we can qualify you for a position as mechanical, electrical, steam, civil or mining engineer, architect, etc., etc. Write at once, stating position wanted. I. C. S., Box 1647 G, Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—500 men to learn barber trade and take positions waiting our graduates. Few weeks completes. Constant practice furnished, scholarship includes tools, demonstrations, examinations and diplomas. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, 53 W. Mitchell street.

IT STANDS OUT—That is, Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine. It is independent in greatness among its fellows. A magazine entering its second year with a quarter million subscribers is a going proposition. The ground is scarcely scratched by our agents, and now is the time to order out outfit and our new subscription selling plan. We need you and you need us. Write now saying, "Send me your Subscription Selling Plan." UNCLE REMUS'S—THE HOME MAGAZINE, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

LET ME SEND YOU a ton of red ash Jellico coal at $4.25. P. O. Box 290.

WANTED—All kinds of office help; fee, $1, placed or money refunded. Acme, 508 Century Bldg.

WANTED—Competent house maid and lady's maid combined in small apartment. Call The Avalon, corner North avenue and W. Peachtree.

FREE — FREE—FREE—Hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage and shampooing absolutely free at MOLER COLLEGE, 53 W. Mitchell street. Hours, 9 to 4.

WANTED—Business woman, single, 27 years old or over; must understand bookkeeping and general office work; salary $9 per week to start. Apply Room 624 Austell building.

WANTED—Ladies to learn hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage, electrolysis or chiropody. The Moler System is short and practical. Scholarship includes tuition, tools, diplomas and positions. Call or write for particulars. Moler College, 53 W. Mitchell street.

WANTED—Lady stenographer for principal stenographic position, in a large office, at good salary. Must be of superior ability, experienced and absolutely trustworthy. Do not apply unless possessed of these qualifications. Give references. W. C. C., care Constitution.

WANTED SITUATION—MALE.

MAN of education, ability, honest, traveled 15 years; must locate; need work; will take anything promising future above or below ground, inside or out. Constitution.

WE furnish competent help. Give us your business. We know how and furnish the kind you asked for. Acme, 508 Century Bldg., Main 807.

WANTED SITUATION—FEMALE.

WANTED—Position by refined young lady; has had three years' experience in double-entry bookkeeping and stenographic work. Y. W., care Constitution.

A LADY having charge of young niece, desires position in girls' college as stenographer and office assistant, wishing also to place niece in same school. Best references. Miss J. W., care Constitution.

WANTED HELP—MALE AND FEMALE.

SALESMEN in every county in the south. Write for terms and contract. Southern Novelty Co., Atlanta, Ga., box 665.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

AT AUCTION—The entire stock of Matthews & Co., of high-grade Furniture and Household Goods, damaged by fire, water and smoke, at 17 E. Alabama street, daily at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., until entire stock is disposed of. Over $50,000 of fine Furniture, etc., absolutely at your own price. Can you afford to miss it?

B. BERNARD, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 20 business college desks. Constitution Publishing Co.

SWEET PEAS—Plant now; also rhubarb, potatoes and early May peas. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., South Pryor.

UP-TO-DATE mailing and classified lists for sale. W. J. Dibble, Accountant. 1527 Candler bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Bell phone 3425.

RED ASH COAL $4.25 per ton; Jellico lump at $4.75, and Jellico nut $4.50. Henry Meinert, 59 S. Boulevard. Both phones 1767.

ONE second-hand Skinner & Wood double engine, size 8x12, 45 horsepower fly wheel, 5 feet diameter, 10-inch face; 135 revolutions. Address Constitution.

SECOND-HAND SAFES, all sizes; one burglar-proof. Full line Hall's safes. C. J. Daniel, 401 Eng.-Amer. bldg.

FOR SALE—A full line of bank safes, vault door and fire-proof safes. Atlanta Safe & Lock Co., 89 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

ORDER Jellico coal, $4.25 ton. Burnwell Jellico Coal Co., 608 Decatur st Bell phone, Ivy 2180-J; Atlanta 1996.

FOR SALE—New roll-top, four-drawer oak typewriter desk, for $20; cost $40. Address Typewriter, this paper, or phone Decatur 315.

FOR SALE—A full line of Victor manganese bank safes; also Herring-Hall-Marvin fire-proof safes. Expert safe opening and repairing. Howard Safe & Vault Company, 95 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

FACTORY rebuilt typewriters, all makes. Special prices and rental rates on account of moving and inventory. Latest models and older ones remodeled. The Typewriter Exhange at 324 Candler bldg., 48 N. Pryor st., soon. Our repairing absolutely unequaled.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED to sell a "red hot" negro town lot addition. An attractive proposition. Shirey & McIver, Foreman, Ark.

JUST OUT—Low-priced, 3-lb. mop; turn crank to wring; clean hands; women all buy; 160 per cent profit; catalog free. U. S. Mop Co., 191 Main st., Leipsic, Ohio.

DON'T LET'S BOTH LOSE—You the currency, we the circulation—by your inaction, when hanging within your easy reach is our splendid subscription proposition. Idleness never wins, energy always. It's not hard to connect yourself with a going proposition like this. Just determine you will succeed and write us for particulars. Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

SALESMAN WANTED—Experience unnecessary. $100 per month and expenses. Royal Cigar Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced traveling salesman to sell bargain glassware, crockery, etc., to general stores. Good commission. References required. Thomas Bros., Baltimore, Md.

CIGAR salesman wanted: In your locality to represent us. Experience unnecessary; $110 per month and expenses. Write for particulars. Monarch Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AN experienced saw salesman, acquainted among mills in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi; state age, references and salary wanted. A. B. C., care Constitution Office.

SALESMEN of ability wanted to travel in every state of the union and sell the self-indexing, bound and loose leaf ledgers. Absolutely the best ledgers on the market. There is money in this proposition for live salesmen. We want local representatives in all large cities. Call today or make phone appointment with S. B. Kirtley, Marion Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. References required.

WANTED—By large manufacturer of drills and other tools, young and energetic salesman, with some experience with supply houses, for North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience and all important information. Address Drills, care Constitution.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board, for couple or two young men. Private family. 89 East Linden. Phone 931-J Ivy.

16 WEST ELLIS ST.—Two double and one single; all front rooms, with board; delightful location. Persons for meals solicited.

COUPLES or four young men for bright, comfortable rooms; private family; no other boarders; all conveniences. 117 Forrest avenue.

COUPLES and gentlemen can secure first-class rooms, with board, at the "Albion," 66 and 68 Walton street; thoroughly renovated, close in; all conveniences; new management. Phone Main No. 642.

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—Board in private home, with nice people, by New England man, wife and grown daughter, who will move to Atlanta on February 1, next. Two good rooms, with bath and privilege parlor or sitting room desired; north side preferred; excellent references given. State price, particulars and location. Address Proxy, 348 Spring st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL SHOW CASE CO., Columbus, Ga., wants quotations on 8 to 10 cars oak and poplar, delivered.

WANTED—To buy a good milk cow, Jersey or part Jersey preferred; must be all right in every particular. Address, with price, Cow, care Constitution.

WANTED TO BUY—We want some good yellow pine, cypress, red cedar and hardwood tracts to meet inquiries we now have and are getting constantly. Write us at once, with full information. Pensacola Realty Co., Box No. 27, Pensacola, Fla.

WANTED—FARMS.

WANTED—In middle Georgia, to lease well-improved farm, not less than 50 acres of prime, strong land that can be cultivated with machinery; would consider buying stock and tools on reasonable terms. Address Lease, care Constitution Bureau, Macon, Ga.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

IF IT is real estate you want to buy or sell, it will pay you to see me. A. Graves, 26 1-2 South Pryor st.

FOR SALE—Two-story residence, with 6 acres; 2 blocks car line; good street, in Decatur. Decatur Realty Co., Decatur, Ga.

SEVEN-ROOM, two-story house, with servant's house in rear; lot 80x200 to alley; good south side street; all conveniences. See 320 Crew street, and make offer; terms to suit; very small cash payment accepted. Owner, 320 Crew street.

FOR SALE—North Atlanta, new 10-room, 2-story modern house, electric lights; 5 bedrooms, one on first floor; 2 baths, parlor, reception hall, dining room, furnace-heated, double floors, storm-sheathed. 231 Juniper, near Tenth st. school. Walker Dunson, owner, 409 Equitable. Phone 2187.

FOR SALE—Splendid 9-room, 2-story house, just east of North Boulevard; excellent neighborhood; baths on both floors; suitable for two families; servant's house, alley side and back; convenient to school and three churches. I would like an offer on this. Address Crescent, Constitution.

A. J. MAYFIELD,

REAL ESTATE and Renting Agent, 49 S. Pryor street, corner Hunter street. Office hours 10 to 2 and 5 to 7. Balance of time given to outdoor work, collecting rents and looking after property. List your property with me and it will have my personal attention. Phones: Atlanta 729, Bell 2080.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WEYMAN & CONNORS,
ESTABLISHED 1890.
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

LOANS on Atlanta real estate, 1 to 5 years. Lowest rates. John Carey, 18 E. Alabama st., Century bldg.

MORTGAGE LOANS on Atlanta real estate. Established since 1889. S. B. Turman & Co., cor. Broad and Ala. sts.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount; 6 per cent. Write or call. S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

SIX per cent money to loan on best Atlanta property. Also local funds 7 to 8 per cent. W. A. Foster and Raymond Robson, 12 South Broad street.

5 PER CENT AND 6 PER CENT MONEY to loan; 1 to 5 years, or repayable monthly. W. B. Smith, 708 4th National Bank building.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others without security; easy payments; offices 66 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, room 524 Austell bldg.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER.
Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter st.

NOTICE—To the Merchants of Atlanta: Neither J. W. or Mrs. Caldwell, of Savannah, Ga., will be responsible for any debts contracted by any one at the Majestic hotel or elsewhere.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstruction. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—MONEY.

MONEY WANTED.

If you have money to lend on Atlanta or near-by improved property worth two or more times amount of loan we can place it for you at 7 to 8 per cent.

W. A. FOSTER and
RAYMOND ROBSON
12 South Broad St.

LOST.

LOST—One signet ring, with D. M. on same, last Sunday night. Finder return same to 16 N. Broad street and get reward.

LOST—On Whitehall street, pocketbook, containing a sum of money. Also cards. Reward if returned to 12 S. Broad street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—White poodle dog, about 6 months old; brown tip on ear and back. Answers to name "Bunnie." Reward; return to 68 Walton street.

LOST—An English setter, female, black-and-tan spotted, collar has name on it. Reward will be paid if returned to Dr. F. G. Hodgson, 746 Peachtree.

LOST—Pocket visiting day book, red letters, containing $30, 3 checks, tax receipts and other papers. Return to Dr. R. R. Kime, English-American bldg. Reward.

LOST—A gold and pearl handled umbrella, E. Mc.B. engraved on top, in some store on Whitehall Monday afternoon, December 7; liberal reward if returned to 857 Peachtree.

THE PERSON who picked up a green leather purse, through mistake, Tuesday afternoon, about 5:30, containing money and cards bearing the name of Mrs. Thomas McWhinney, will please return same to Lace House, 16 E. Hunter street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Partner, with $5,000, to develop north side acreage. Address A. Z., care Constitution.

$900 BUYS office business making big money; owner going north. This is a bargain. Address Office, care Constitution.

PLAIN, honest man, with $500 can get permanent position, paying salary and commissions of $100 per month. Safety, care Constitution.

$350 BUYS a business that will make you from $120 to $180 per month. Apply in person, C. L. Sexton, Piedmont Hotel.

A New York City Lawyer,

WHO takes all cases; 15 years' experience, highest references, is JOHN HENRY FREESE, 47 West Thirty-fourth street, Herald Square, New York City.

LARGEST bicycle and automobile supply house in the south, southern distributers. Racycles, Miami, Fulton, Premier, Indian Motorcycle. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Write for catalog. Elyea-Austell Co., 36 N. Pryor street.

WANTED—A hustling young man with about $2,000 to join me in operating well-located coal yard on railroad, with trestle; cheap rent; very close in, near center of Atlanta. Have agency and exclusive sale of fine Jellico coal. Address Pierson, care Constitution.

MEDICAL.

REV. DR. PARKER'S Vitalizing Tablets for weak men and women gives new life, vim, ease, joy and gladness; 25c, 50c, $1 boxes mailed. 908 Peters st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY.
Real Estate,
221 Century Bldg.
BELL PHONE 5168.

LOOK AT THIS!—$5,750 for a beautiful 2-story, 8-room house, on car line, in Inman Park, not two years old and splendidly built by the owner. Both gas and electric lights and a fine 60-foot lot. Former price was $6,750 and $6,000 cash has been refused for it several times, but for special and urgent reasons the owner has cut the price down to the present figures, and it's one of the very best bargains that I've had to offer in a long time, and it's going to be sold.

$4,500 FOR pretty north side cottage home, between Peachtree and West Peachtree; 6 rooms, bath, gas and electric lights; well built by the owner and just about 2 years old. Fine verandas, tile sidewalks and all street improvements down and paid for. Elegant neighborhood. Price just reduced from $4,750. Easy terms.

$6,250 for a pretty 8-room house, on one of the main north side streets and best car lines, in a splendid neighborhood, and not too far out. It has both gas and electric lights, and a beautiful 50-foot elevated lot. Easy terms.

I HAVE an elegant list of north side homes for from $5,000 to $7,500, and plenty of fine lots, and it will pay you to see me before buying.

$9,000 FOR an elegant West Peachtree home. Beautiful new house of nine rooms and two basement rooms, with furnace heat. The place cost $1,500 more than this price, but it's a hurry sale, and it's going to be sold.

$1,250 FOR pretty Ansley Park lot. Best lot in the Park for the price.

$2,000 FOR splendid residence lot, between Peachtree and West Peachtree.

$3,000 FOR beautiful West Peachtree lot, on terms. It's a rare chance at this price. Fine shade trees.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

G. O. WILLIAMS
LUMBER COMPANY.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in rough and dressed lumber. We manufacture sash, doors, blinds, mantels and interior finish. Get our prices before placing your order, and save from 5 to 10 per cent on all building material. Office and yard 391 Marietta Street. Both phones. Bell Main 1431. Atlanta 317.

Factory, 920-930 Marietta street. Phones, Atlanta 751, Bell Main 4323.

S. A. WILLIAMS LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Rough and Dressed Lumber
SHINGLES, LATHS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDINGS AND INTERIOR FINISH.
YARD: 257 MARIETTA ST., BOTH TELEPHONES 328.
OFFICE AND MILL: 451 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA TELEPHONE 28, BELL 3905-L.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WHEN in need of anything in the building line, mill work, etc., we have it in stock and can deliver at once. Give us a trial and be convinced that we handle the best at the very lowest prices. Alexander Lumber Co., office, factory and yard, S. Pryor and Ridge ave. Phones 2354. City office, 606 Empire bldg. Bell phone 5160.

LUMBER.

NO BILLS too large for us to fill, which we can easily convince you if you will visit our plant, where you will be welcome. We will be glad to show you through. We solicit your trade. Alexander Lumber Co., office, factory and yard, S. Pryor and Ridge ave. Phones 2354. City office, 606 Empire bldg. Bell phone 5160.

CONTRACTING AND BUILDING.

WE HAVE increased our estimating force. Send us your blue prints for figures and get prompt deliveries and low prices. Alexander Lumber Co., office, factory and yard, S. Pryor and Ridge ave. Phones 2354. City office, 606 Empire bldg. Bell phone 5160.

BICYCLES.

Elyea-Austell Co., 35 N. Pryor st. Racycles, Miami, Fulton, Premier, Indian Motorcycle. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

PAUL BURKERT, Umbrellas re-covered, 1 Viaduct place. Phone Main 5100.

SHOE REPAIRING.

GWIN'S fine shoe repair shops cut prices; best white oak leather. Bell phone. Shoes called for and delivered. Shops corner Broad and Marietta, corner Mitchell and Whitehall.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.

FRANK C. DAVIS & CO.,
326 Empire Bldg.,
"We Sell Farms."

MONUMENTS AND STATUARY.

MONUMENTS AND STATUARY, wholesale and retail. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, East Hunter and Terry streets, two blocks below capitol.

TRUNK REPAIRING.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing, 77 Whitehall st. Phone 1876.

SEWING MACHINES.

LIGHT-RUNNING sewing machines for sale or rent. All makes repaired. The Standard Sewing Machine Co., 68 South Broad st. Both phones 2105.

CARPETS RELAID AND CLEANED.

REPAIRING and making carpets, Oriental rugs cleaned equal to new. W. E. Cox, 28 Lamar st. Bell phone 5027-J Main.

GOOD EATABLES.

"Georgia Farm" Breakfast Sausage, 1-pound packages. Enterprise Sausage Factory, Atlanta, Ga. Write for prices.

PHONOGRAPHS.

LARGEST stock of Victor talking machines and records in the south. We sell at wholesale only. Write for catalog and prices. Elyea-Austell Co., 36 N. Pryor street.



THE visible ball-bearing L. C. Smith Typewriter. H. M. ASHE COMPANY, Y. M. C. A. Building, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY WORTH $3,000 CAN BE BOUGHT FOR $2,500. 3 HOUSES ON CORNER LOT, 100x100. Look at southeast corner Irwin and Bradley streets; 3 houses. Good location in future for store. Rental $312 per annum. The owner authorizes us to sell for $2,500. Good close-in property. Will always rent well. Close to schools and business houses. This is mighty good property in first-class renting section.

E. RIVERS REALTY CO.,
8 W. Alabama Street.

FOR RENT—STORES.

GOOD STORES FOR RENT.

149 S. Pryor St.—25 by 60 feet—steam heat free—fine location for grocery—$35 per month.

99 Peachtree St.—28 by 100 feet—three floors and basement — steam-heated—basement floored and ceiled.

McCLURE REALTY CO.,
63 Whitehall St.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES.

EIGHT-ROOM, furnished house, near in, north side; good neighborhood, street cars ten minutes; stop at door; up-to-date conveniences; good proposition; reasonable to acceptable parties. Address P. O. Box 742, or call Bell phone Main 2883.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO furnished rooms at 210 Spring street. Bell phone 3205-J. Ivy.

NICELY furnished upstairs room, near bath; excellent board. 283 Peachtree street.

FURNISHED room, steam heat, electric light, every convenience. Excellent meals close by. Phone Ivy 1294-J.

FOR RENT—Two first-class, well-furnished, front rooms. 65 Forrest ave.

FOR RENT—Front furnished room, to lady; dressmaker preferred; cheap to right party. Address Home No. 8, care Constitution.

FURNISHED steam-heated rooms, with or without board, or for light housekeeping; electric lights and hot water. 89 West Peachtree; first floor, right side.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

LARGE, light front room; modern conveniences; private family. 331 Courtland street. Bell phone Ivy 3243-L.

TWO of the swellest connecting rooms in the city, Peachtree street; five minutes' walk to postoffice or center of town; lower floor; one room fronts Peachtree; large, airy rooms, connected by folding doors, to delightful room with dressing room with stationary washstand. An ideal suite for couple. Apply 241 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT
M. L. THROWER.
39 N. Forsyth Street.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

596 PIEDMONT AVE.—This is a modern home in every respect. Best residence section of north side. Large and elegantly finished rooms. Completely and handsomely furnished; $75.

FLATS.

6-r. flat, 224 Central ave	$25 00
5-r. flat, 119 S. Pryor st	28.60
5-r. flat, 319 E. Fair st	20.00

HOUSES.

10-r. h., 98 Capitol ave	$40.00
10-r. h., 19 Ponders ave	28.00
9-r. h., 58 W. Baker st	45.00
9-r. h., 19 W. Cain st	45.00
9-r. h., 116 S. Pryor st	50.00
8-r. h., 228 S. Pryor st	40.00
8-r. h., 207 Crew st	35.00
8-r. h., 505 Piedmont ave	30.00
8-r. h., 506 Edgewood ave	22.50
8-r h., 1 Orange st	35.00
8-r. h., 71 E. Mitchell st	45.00
8-r. h., 195 E. Pine st	35.00
7-r. h., 271 Cooper st	20.00
7-r h., 497 Peachtree st	65.00
6-r. h., 320 Ashby st	22.50
6-r. h., 332 Luckie st	22.50
6-r. h., 4 Ashby st	18.00
6-r. h., 213 Spring st	32.50
6-r. h., 201 Pulliam st	25.00
6-r. h., 160 Grant st	26.00
5-r. h., 104 E. Ellis st	25.00
5-r. h., 347 E. Georgia ave	20.00
5-r. h., 172 E. Georgia ave	18.00
8-r. h., 69 Lovejoy st	18.60
5-r. h., 126 Lovejoy st	17.60
5-r. h., 181 E. Merritts ave	20.00

A. J. WEST & CO.

PEACHTREE RESIDENCE—Between Brookwood and the city, in the very choicest portion of this elegant thoroughfare; nearly new, 2-story, modern, beautiful residence, on an elevated, handsome lot, 500 feet deep and covered with original forest trees; $15,500.

JUNIPER ST. LOT—60x160, east front, elevated and beautiful, near Eighth street; $3,600.

14 PER CENT INVESTMENT—Near Whitehall st., 5 houses rented for $24.30 per month; price $2,100.

WEST PEACHTREE HOME—Near Peachtree place; large lot, covered with shade trees; new, modern, splendid 10-room residence with every up-to-date convenience, only $1,500 cash. Price $8,250.

IF YOU HAVE any money to loan on Atlanta real estate please come to see us.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
213 Century Bldg.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

CALL, write or phone for our rent bulletin. Ralph O. Cochran, 19 S. Broad.

240 JACKSON ST.—Cottage, 8 rooms. All conveniences; large lot. Phone Ivy 2583.

GET our Weekly Rent Bulletin, giving fairly good description of everything we have for rent. Phone 618. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 12 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME DEL REY.

THE successful psychic palmist, has moved to 58 Walton st., corner Cone. She advises you on love, family, business affairs, marriage, lawsuits, investments, changes, lost articles etc. Remember the number, 58 Walton.

WANTED—HOUSES.

RENTING! RENTING!

WE HAVE DEMAND FOR MORE RESIDENCES AND STORES THAN WE CAN SUPPLY. IF YOU WANT YOUR PROPERTY RENTED PROMPTLY, LIST IT WITH US. W. A. FOSTER AND RAYMOND ROBSON, 12 S. BROAD.

AUCTIONS.

CONTENTS of a handsomely furnished home at private sale Monday and Tuesday; auction sale Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. 278 Rawson st.

OLD HATS MADE NEW.

SOFT AND STIFF FELT HATS
Cleaned and reshaped ... 50c
With new band, sweat and binding, $1
Bands, sweats or bindings (each extra) ... 25c
Out-of-town orders given prompt attention. Late styles, best work.

Wholesome Fear.

(From The Woman's Home Companion.)

Miss H., the principal of a grammar school, was investigating a case brought her by a pupil.

"Are you quite sure that was the way it happened, Mrs. P.?"

"Miss H., that was just the way. I'm telling you the truth. I wouldn't dare tell you a lie, I'm not well enough today."

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

H. C. STOCKDELL, HENRY B. SCOTT.

STOCKDELL & SCOTT,
1009-11 PRUDENTIAL BLDG.

NEW HOUSE "set upon a hill," two-story, 7 rooms, furnace heat, bath, gas and electric lights, living room 14 by 26 feet; Inman Park, junction of two prominent streets. You will want it if you see the inside; $4,750.

CHOICE residence, on Juniper, near 5th st.; 10 rooms, $8,750; also 8-room house on Jackson street, two bath rooms, $6,500.

WASHINGTON STREET—Two-story, 9-room house, close in, perfect condition; $6,750.

ARTISTIC home on Piedmont avenue; modern in all respects; 11 rooms; corner lot; east front; $12,500.

FRAME bungalow on East North avenue, 5 rooms, hall and two rooms in basement, beautiful view; $4,750. Terms.

PEACHTREE HOME—In the choice residence district; large reception hall, parlor, library, dining room and den communicating by folding doors; woodwork solid mahogany and quartered oak; maple floors, and private bath with each bed room; large, shady lot, with barn and servant's house.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—200-acre farm, in high state of cultivation, 50 acres of which is in the town limits of St. Charles, Ga.; 25 of this in young apple orchard. Space sufficient for 6-horse farm, producing from 65 to 75 bales of cotton annually. Has store-house, warehouse, 4-room dwelling and 2 tenant houses. $40 per acre will buy this, or will exchange for Atlanta real estate.

A. J. MOSS,
514 Temple Court.

XMAS BARGAINS
AT ROBISON'S.

$30 Axminster Art Squares, 9x12 ft.	$20
$25 Axminster Art Squares, 9x12 ft.	$17
$25 Velvet Art Squares, 9x12 ft.	$17
$17.50 Axminster Art Squares, 6x9 ft.	$14
$20 Brussels Art Squares, 9x12 ft.,	$12
Ingrain Art Squares, 9x12 ft.	$ 6
$20 Mahogany Dressing Tables	$12
$25 Mahogany Morris Chairs	$17
Willow Rockers at cost.	
$75 Genuine Leather Davenports	$55
$60 Verona Upholstered Davenports	$49
$50 Chase Leather Davenports	$39
$40 Chase Leather Davenports	$28
$35 Gent's Chifforobes	$29
$25 Gent's Chifforobes	$19
$18 Shaving Stands	$13
$18 Ladies' Writing Desks	$13

A big bargain in every article.

CHAS. S. ROBISON'S,
25 and 27 E. Hunter St.

FOR HIRE

New Carriages and Buggies. MY stable has been rebuilt; have purchased new lot Carriages, Buggies, Victorias, Handsome Electric Landau to hire. But can take care of boarding horses.

W. O. JONES,
35 S. Forsyth St.

FOR SALE—PIANOS.

WING PIANOS, best toned and most successful. Established 40 years. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. Sent on trial—freight paid; first, last and all the time by us—to show our faith in our work. If you want a good piano, you save $75-$200. Very easy terms. Slightly used "high-grades," 1 Steinway, 3 Chickerings, etc., $75 up—thoroughly refinished. You should have anyway—"Book of Complete Information About Pianos," 152 pages. New York World says, "A book of educational interest, every one should have." Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 367-388 West 13th st., New York.

Another Opportunity Before Prices Advance

Place Your Order Now

Coal Per Ton — Kentucky Block $4.50
Genuine Jellico Block $5.00 — Coal Per Ton

For Smokeless Fuel and Economy use Gas Coke $5.00 per ton

Try and Be Convinced

THE ATLANTA GAS, COKE, COAL & MINING CO.

Office 35 N. Forsyth Street — Telephones 812

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

W. A. FOSTER and RAYMOND ROBSON.
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND LOANS.
12 SOUTH BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA.

LOOK AT NO. 537 NORTH BOULEVARD. IT'S A 2-STORY, 8-ROOM BEAUTY, BRAND-NEW, OPEN SUNDAY. GO, LOOK IT OVER. THE PRICE IS THE ONLY SMALL THING IN CONNECTION WITH IT. WE WILL SELL IT THIS WEEK, SO DON'T PUT IT OFF; IF YOU DO, YOU WILL REGRET IT.

174 AND 176 OAK ST., BETWEEN ASHBY AND PEEPLES STS., TWO NEW 7-ROOM, 2-STORY RESIDENCES. ALL CONVENIENCES, INCLUDING ELECTRIC LIGHTS. $3.750 EACH.

NO. 226 PEEPLES ST., NEAR GORDON ST. LOT 60X150 FEET. 9-ROOM RESIDENCE; 2 BATHS; HARDWOOD FLOORS DOWN STAIRS; SERVANTS' HOUSE, BARN, ETC. CAN SELL FOR LESS THAN IMPROVEMENTS COST ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER LEAVING THE CITY.

BEAUTIFUL GORDON ST. RESIDENCE OF 8 ROOMS. SPLENDID HOME. STRICTLY MODERN, FOR $5.750.

NORTH BOULEVARD, CLOSE TO PONCE DE LEON AVE., A 2-STORY, 8-ROOM HOUSE, HAS EVERYTHING MODERN; BIG LOT; SMALL PRICE. SEE US ABOUT THIS. IT WILL PAY YOU.

NO. 382 GORDON STREET, WEST END—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE HOME, CONTAINING SIX ROOMS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; UNUSUALLY WELL-ARRANGED ROOMS; WALLS ARE NICELY TINTED; COMBINATION ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES; MIRROR MANTELS; PORCELAIN BATH; ONLY VERY BEST MATERIAL USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION; DOUBLE-FLOORED; CONCRETE CELLAR, ROOMY PORCHES; LOT 55x150 FEET; NICE SHADE. OWNER LEAVING CITY ONLY REASON THIS HOME IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. PRICE $4.750.

FAVER & LOCHRIDGE,
Real Estate Agents,
Both Phones 3519.
315 and 316 Peters Building.

$22,500 will buy three brick stores on Peters st., near the corner of Haynes st., rented at $145 per month.

$30,000 will buy seven brick stores, corner lot, within four blocks of the Kimball house, north side, paying a good per cent, and the best bargain in the city.

$11,000 will buy two 2-story brick stores, on a prominent business street.

$9,500 will buy one of the best-built 9-room brick houses on Ponce de Leon ave. It is covered with slate and has a large lot; in fact, it is an ideal home in every respect.

$10,500 gets an elegant 9-room house that is first-class in every respect, within a half block of Peachtree st. in one of the most choice residence sections. We want to tell you about this in person.

WE HAVE seventy-three acres of land, within a fourth of a mile of R. F. Maddox's home, with a fine building site, for $100 per acre; 2,000 feet of road frontage; also on the Pace Ferry road we have 22 acres, with 800 feet of road frontage, at $200 per acre. These are elegant locations for country homes.

WE HAVE 2,000 acres of land that will make from three-fourths to a bale of cotton per acre; splendid residence, and about twenty tenant houses; railroad station on the place, and one hundred acres of lime rock that assays 98 per cent pure silica of lime.

L. M. HARRISON & CO.,
Real Estate and Commission Brokers,
214 Empire Bldg.
Bell Phone 602. Atlanta 2019

202½-ACRE farm in Marion county, near Beuna Vista, Ga.; 3-r. house and barn; 125 acres under plow. Price $15 per acre. Terms. Also 500-acre fruit farm, 2½ miles from Americus, Ga., at $30 per acre, nice 6-r. dwelling, barns, outhouses, etc. This is an up-to-date, well-improved farm.

10-ACRE truck farm, 5½ miles from Atlanta, at Hapeville, Ga. Owner wants offer on this at once. See us, 214 Empire.

1,546-ACRE farm on Georgia R. R., in Warren county; 550 acres under plow; 100 acres in pasture, grass and canebrake, balance in oak timber; 6-room dwelling, barns, etc.; 12 tenant houses. We are offering this for a short while at $10 per acre, 1-3 cash. This place is 6 miles of Sharon, Ga., and can be sold for $25 per acre, properly handled.

1 1-3 ACRES land, 2½ miles from old car shed, on corner three streets, 150x400. Will cut 8 lots, five 50x140, one 40x150 and two 50x150. Sell two lots for $150 each, balance at $100 each, $900. Bring us $500 quick and take the 8 lots.

AT Faith Crossing we have a nice 7-room house, large barn and outhouse; lot 150x182. This is a bargain at $4,000 and a beautiful elevated, shady home.

112-ACRE farm, 5 miles of Dallas, Ga., 2 tenant houses, good well, on public road; school and church near; $650; $250 cash, balance $100 per annum at 8 per cent.

FRUIT and stock farm, 5 miles from Talking Rock, Ga., Gilmer county; 2,300 acres; apple trees, 1 to 8 years old; sold $11 from one tree this season; 6 houses, 100 acres in pasture, with barns, etc.; balance in woods. This is a fine location to spend the summer months. Only $4,000.

J. H. LANE, Mgr. Sales Department.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE 10,000 acres of farming lands for sale. Price from $10 to $50 per acre; some of this land is sandy loam, but the majority is stiff, pebbly land, with yellow clay subsoil.

This is the best farming section in Georgia. This land is located in Jefferson, Johnson, Emanuel and Montgomery counties, around Adrian, a town of 1,500 population.

These lands will produce from 1-2 to 1 and 1-2 bales cotton per acre, 10 to 50 bushels of corn; from 200 to 500 gallons cane sirup per acre, 50 to 100 bushels of oats, and 1 to 2 tons of pea hay per acre the same year; field peas and ground peas in quantities unknown; also 500 bushels of sweet potatoes or 50 bushels of rice per acre.

This land is just undulating enough to drain, and in the healthiest section of Georgia.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, on deferred payments, with bond for title, and 8 per cent interest. T. J. James, Adrian, Ga.

225 car loads of NON-CONVICT BRICK delivered in September and October.
B. MIFFLIN HOOD.

COTTON WEAK AND UNSETTLED

Market Closed Barely Steady at Net Decline.

Resistance to Bear Pressure During the Morning, but Liquidation Continued and Prices Gradually Weakened.

New York, December 8.—The cotton market was weak and unsettled today, closing barely steady at a net decline of 6@10 points. Sales were estimated at 200,000 bales.

The market opened steady at a decline of 4 points to an advance of 2 points, but only October was higher, and shortly after the opening the entire list weakened under Wall street liquidation and commission house selling, which was probably promoted by the census report, although the amount ginned to December 1 was just about as expected by local professionals. The market showed decided resistance to bear pressure during the morning, but as liquidation continued, with one Wall street house credited with selling at least 25,000 bales during the middle session, prices gradually weakened, and toward the close stop-loss orders were caught, under which last prices were at the lowest point of the day, or about 42 to 60 points under the high records of last month. The census report, showing 11,010,864 bales ginned to December 1, received various interpretations in the local trade, but on the average it seemed to encourage expectations of a government crop estimate of around 13,000,000 bales. Local statisticians figure that if only as much cotton remains to be ginned as in 1905, the crop would be about 12,815,000 bales, exclusive of linters, while, should as much remain as in 1906, it would be about 13,965,000 bales. The government's estimate will be published at 1 o'clock tomorrow. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged. Wall street longs are estimated to have sold fully 100,000 bales during the day.

Receipts at the ports today 95,456 bales, against 95,013 last week and 77,315 last year. For the week 425,000 bales, against 459,291 last week and 368,793 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 18,355 bales, against 17,032 last year, and at Houston 32,729 bales, against 27,623 last year.

Cotton spot closed quiet, 10 points lower; middling uplands 9.25; middling gulf 9.50; sales 900 bales.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, December 8.—Cotton spots were dull. Low ordinary 4¾ nominal; ordinary 5 3-16 nominal; good ordinary 6⅝; low middling 8; middling 8⅝; good middling 9⅛; middling fair 9½; fair 10¼ nominal. Receipts 18,355; stock 327,223; sales 650 bales on the spot; to arrive 1,800.

Futures opened steady 1 to 3 points off. The census bureau figures on ginning to December 1 were issued just at the opening, but they fell flat because they just about met general expectations. During the day the range of prices was over only 6 to 10 points. In the earlier hours prices steadied up some when nervous shorts covered, but at the highest were only 1 to 3 points above yesterday's closing. Toward the close of the day prices sagged off under the belief that tomorrow's crop estimate from the department of agriculture would favor the bears rather than the bulls. At their lowest prices were 4 to 7 points lower than yesterday's closing. The close was steady, with prices showing a net decline of 3 to 6 points.

Dry Goods.

New York, December 8.—The cotton goods market is quiet and prices are easier on some lines of gray goods offered from second hands. Cotton yarns are fairly steady and are moving moderately. Linings are quiet. Men's wear lines for fall, 1909, are being opened daily. Some of the leading lines of fancy overcoatings and three-fourths worsted being shown. The export markets are quiet.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, December 8.—Closing cotton: Spot fair demand, prices 3 points lower; American middling fair at 5.41; good middling 5.05; middling 4.89; low middling 4.69; good ordinary 4.18; ordinary 3.78. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,700 American. Receipts 91,000 bales, including 75,800 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed steady.

	Open.	Close.
December	4.65	4.67½
December-January	4.64-4.65	4.67
January-February	4.64-4.65	4.67½
February-March	4.64-4.65½	4.68½
March-April	4.63-4.64	4.65½
April-May	4.64	4.65½
May-June	4.64	4.66
June-July	4.65	4.66
July-August	4.63-4.63½	4.64½
August-September		4.58½
September-October		4.53
October-November	4.50-4.48½	4.51½

Hubbard Bros. & Co.

New York, December 8.—While the ginners' report of the census bureau is not generally in excess of expectation of the trade, it evidently was greater than the outside public looked for, and there has been a continued liquidation all day by their brokers. This report, in excess of 11,000,000 bales, is the largest on record, and in all probability it foreshadows a large crop, as large as the movement indicates, but no severe decline ensued, as there were buyers who felt that the crop estimate of the government to be issued tomorrow would be smaller than the ginners' report would lead one to expect. This buying continued at each point decline, thus, while the close was at the lowest point, the market was by no means weak, and many expect a sharp recovery tomorrow.

Comparative Port Receipts.

Following were net receipts at the ports Tuesday, compared with those of the corresponding day last year:

	1908.	1907.
New Orleans	18,355	17,722
Galveston	49,717	25,527
Mobile	5,451	5,101
Savannah	12,221	17,306
Charleston	880	1,005
Wilmington	3,109	4,287
Norfolk	5,084	5,545
New York	360	....
Boston	64	62
Philadelphia	32	....
Georgetown	183	....
Totals	95,456	75,865

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

	1908.	1907.
Houston	32,729	27,623
Memphis	4,165	7,307
Augusta	3,069	2,833
St. Louis	3,063	1,504
Cincinnati	1,557	112
Totals	44,633	39,379

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS WEDNESDAY.

Galveston, 16,000 to 18,500, against 12,271 last year.

New Orleans, 19,000 to 21,500, against 27,937 last year.

Houston, 20,000 to 22,000, against 12,960 last year.

Coffee.

New York, December 8.—Coffee futures closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were reported of 22,500 bags, including December at 5.00; March at 5.15; May at 5.15, and September at 5.15@5.20.

Spot, quiet; Rio, No. 7 6½c; Santos No. 4 7 7-8@8 1-8; mild, dull; Cordova, 8 1-4@12½c.

THE SPOT COTTON MARKET.

MARKETS—	Tone.	Middling.	Net Recpts.	Gross Recpts.	Sales.	Stock.
Atlanta	Steady	8 5-8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	Dull	8 7-8	49,717	49,717	453	293,917
New Orleans	Dull	8 3-4	18,355	18,355	2,450	327,223
Mobile	Easy	8 11-16	5,451	5,451	1,750	72,455
Savannah	Quiet and steady	8 5-8	12,221	12,221	4,368	157,242
Charleston	Quiet	8 5-8	880	880	.....	29,519
Wilmington	Steady	8 5-8	3,109	3,109	.....	15,932
Norfolk	Dull	9	5,084	5,084	1,228	45,030
Baltimore	Nominal	9	.....	955	.....	29,415
New York	Quiet	9.25	360	1,445	900	102,420
Boston	Quiet	9.25	64	394	.....	.....
Philadelphia	Quiet	9.50	32	44	.....	8,305
Georgetown	.....		183	183	.....	.....
Totals today			95,456	.....	.....	1,196,363
do. 3 days			210,939	.....	.....	.....
do. since September 1			5,096,069	.....	.....	.....

Exports—To Great Britain, from New Orleans 10,000; from Wilmington 14,694; from Boston 557. Total 25,251.

To Continent—From New Orleans 1,600; from New York 500. Total 2,100.

Coastwise—Galveston 2,279; Mobile 16; Savannah 2,975; Charleston 1,281; Norfolk 3,447; Georgetown 183.

To Mexico—From New Orleans 700. Total 700.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

MARKETS—	Tone.	Middling.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Shipments.	Sales.	Stock.
Houston	Dull	8 3-4	32,729	32,729	29,349	100	133,176
Augusta	Quiet	8 15-16	3,069	3,655	1,461	847	101,838
Memphis	Steady	9	4,165	6,577	2,011	2,000	109,069
St. Louis	Quiet	9 1-8	3,063	5,044	3,470	379	34,320
Cincinnati	.....	.....	1,557	1,557	404	.....	18,367
Louisville	Firm	9 1-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Rock	Steady	8 5-8	1,904	1,904	2,358	.....	45,750
Totals today			46,537	51,426	43,153	3,026	502,531

THE RANGE OF COTTON OPTIONS.

RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Close	Pres. Close.
Dec.	9.03	9.09	8.95	8.73	8.97-99	9.07-08
Jan.	8.69	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.64-65	8.71-72
Feb.					8.65-67	8.72-73
March.	8.70	8.74	8.65	8.66	8.65-66	8.72-73
April					8.65-67	8.74-75
May	8.76	8.80	8.70	8.71	8.70-71	8.75-79
June					8.65-66	8.73-74
July	8.79	8.74	8.65	8.65	8.65-66	8.72
Aug.	8.64	8.62	8.56	8.58	8.56-57	8.63-64
Sept.					8.44-50	
Oct.	8.52	8.55	8.45	8.45	8.45-46	8.51-52

Closed barely steady.

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Close	Pres. Close.
Dec.	8.62	8.65	8.58	8.61	8.59-61	8.62-63
Jan.	8.63	8.67	8.61	8.62	8.62-63	8.65-66
Feb.					8.63	8.66
March.	8.69	8.70	8.63	8.64	8.64-65	8.69-70
April					8.67-69	8.70
May	8.71	8.75	8.66	8.66	8.67-68	8.72-73
June					8.69-71	8.74
July	8.84	8.84	8.74	8.76	8.75-76	8.81-82
Oct.	8.44	8.46	8.41	8.41	8.41-42	8.44-45

Closed steady.

BONDS.

U. S. refunding 2s, registered	103¼
do. refunding 2s, coupon	104
do. 3s, registered	103½
do. 3s, coupon	100½
do. 4s, registered	120¼
do. 4s, coupon	121½
American Tobacco 4s	79¾
do. 6s	109
Atchison general 4s	100⅝
do. adjustment 4s	92½
do. cv 4s	102
do. cv. 5s	105¼
Atlantic Coast Line 4s, bid	95⅞
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	100
do. 3½s	94¾
Brooklyn R. T. cv. 4s	80
Central of Georgia 5s	109¼
do. 1st inc., bid	78
do. 2nd inc.	61½
do. 3d inc., bid	52⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	106⅜
Chicago and Alton 3½s, bid	76¾
Chicago, B. and Quincy new 4s	99⅛
Chicago, R. I. and P. R. R. 4s	75½
do. col 5s	85½
do. rfdg. 4s	89⅜
C., C., C. and St. Louis gen. 4s	97¼
Colorado Industrial 5s	75½
Colorado Midland 4s	75½
Colorado and Southern 4s	96½
Delaware and Hudson cv. 4s	103½
Denver and Rio Grande 4s, bid	98
Erie prior lien 4s	89¼
do. general 4s	76
Hocking Valley 4½s, bid	107¼
Interborough Met. 4½s	75¼
Japan 4s, bid	82
do. 4½s	91⅞
do. 4½s, 2nd series	90⅝
Louisville and Nash. unified 4s	101⅞
Manhattan consol gold 4s	98½
Mexican Central 4s	83½
do. 1st inc., bid	17
Minn. and St. Louis 4s, bid	84½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	98¾
do. 2nds	88
N. R. R. of M. consol 4s, ofd	81
New York Central gen. 3½s, bid	93⅜
New Jersey Central general 5s	130
Northern Pacific 4s	103¼
do. 3s	73¼
Norfolk and W. consol 4s, bid	98⅞
Oregon Short Line rfdg. 4s	94⅝
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	95
do. consol 4s	104
Reading general 4s	100
Republic of Cuba 5s, bid	103
St. Louis and I. M. consol 5s, bid	111⅛
St. Louis and San F. fg. 4s	83⅛
St. Louis S'western con. 4s	76½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	62⅝
Southern Pacific 4s	91¼
do. 1st 4s	96
Southern Railway 5s	107
Texas and Pacific 1sts	114⅝
Toledo, St. L. and W. 4s, bid	80
Union Pacific 4s	103⅝
do. cv. 4s	106⅛
U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	103⅜
Western Md. 4s	79
Wabash 1sts	11
Wheeling and Lake E. 4s, bid	82
Wisconsin Central 4s	89
N. Y., N. H. and H. cv. 6s, ctfs	138½
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95⅛

STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	C'lng Bid.	Prev. Close.
Amalgamated Copper	84	83½	83¾	83
Am Car and Foundry	46⅝	46⅜	46½	46¼
do. pfd	108½	108½	108½	107
Am Cotton Oil	43½	42½	42½	42
Am Hide and L pfd	34⅝	30⅝	34½	30½
Am Ice Securities	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½
American Linseed	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15½
Am Locomotive	56	55¼	55½	55½
do. pfd			109	109
Am Smelt and Refing	91½	90	90¾	89¾
do. pfd			106	106
Am Sugar Refining	132¼	132	132	131
Am Tobacco pfd	95¾	94¾	95	93¾
American Woolen	31⅝	31½	31½	31
Anaconda Mining Co	49½	49	49	49¼
Atchison	98¾	97¼	98¼	97⅜
do. pfd	101⅞	101¾	101¾	101½
Atlantic Coast Line			110	110¾
Baltimore and Ohio	108¾	107¾	108½	107⅞
do. pfd			91½	91½
Brooklyn Rapid Tran	56¼	55¾	55⅞	55½
Canadian Pacific	177⅜	176¼	177	176
Central Leather	29½	28½	29¼	28
do. pfd			101½	100½
Central of N J			212	212
Chesapeake and Ohio	53¾	53	53⅝	52¾
Chicago Great West	11⅝	11½	11¾	11¼
Chicago and Northw	173½	173½	173½	172
Chicago, M and St P	151¼	149¾	150⅞	149⅞
C, C, C and St L	69	65	68½	68
Colorado Fuel and I	41¼	40½	40⅞	40
Colorado and Southern	58	57	57⅝	56⅝
do. 1st pfd	73	71½	72¾	71¼
do. 2nd pfd	70	69	69⅞	68
Consolidated Gas	164½	163¼	163⅝	153¼
Corn Products	18¼	18	18⅛	18½
Delaware and Hud	177	176	176¼	176
Denver and Rio G	37⅜	35⅞	37⅛	36¼
do. pfd	82⅜	79¾	82⅜	79
Distillers' Securities	36½	34⅞	35⅝	34½
Erie	35⅜	34½	35¼	33⅞
do. 1st pfd	50	49¼	49⅝	48¾
do. 2nd pfd	40¼	40	40⅜	39
General Electric	159	158½	158½	157
Great Northern pfd	144	143¾	143¾	143½
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	74	73	73½	73¼
Illinois Central	147¾	147¼	147	146½
Interborough Met	15⅜	15	15¼	14⅜
do. pfd	36⅝	36	36⅛	35⅝
International Paper	11⅜	11¼	11½	11⅜
do. pfd	56⅜	56⅛	56	56
International Pump	31⅞	31½	31⅝	31¼
Iowa Central	31⅞	31¼	31½	31
Kansas City Southern	37⅜	37	37⅜	37¼
do. pfd	68¼	67⅞	68⅛	68
Louisville and Nashv	123	122	123	121¾
Minn and St Louis	49¾	49½	49	48
M, St P and S S M	131¾	131½	131½	131
Missouri Pacific	66¾	65½	66½	65
Mo, Kansas and Tex	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	37⅝
do. pfd	72	71¾	71⅞	70½
National Lead	83	82½	82½	81¾
N Y Central	117¾	117¼	117⅜	116⅜
N Y, Ontario and W	46⅛	46	46⅜	46
Norfolk and Western	84	84	83⅞	83⅞
North American	76¼	74½	76	74
Northern Pacific	142⅞	142¼	142⅝	141⅜
Pacific Mail	40¼	37⅝	38¼	38⅛
Pennsylvania	130	129⅛	129⅜	128½
People's Gas	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼
Pittsbg, C C and St L			87¼	87⅜
Pressed Steel Car	38¾	38¾	38½	38½
Pullman Palace Car			172	171
Ry Steel Spring			42½	42½
Reading	141⅛	140	140⅝	139⅝
Republic Steel	26½	26¼	26½	26⅛
do. pfd	86½	86	86¼	85⅞
Rock Island Co	24¼	24	24	23⅞
do. pfd	61¾	60½	60⅝	60
St L and S F 2nd pfd	40½	40	40	39¾
St L Southwestern	23½	22⅝	23⅜	22⅞
do. pfd	55	53½	54⅞	53⅝
Sloss-Sheffld S and I			78	77⅝
Southern Pacific	119¾	118¼	119¼	117⅝
do. pfd	122½	121⅞	122	121¾
Southern Railway	26	25	25⅝	24¾
do. pfd	60¾	59	60½	58⅝
Tennessee Copper	44½	44	44⅝	44⅛
Texas and Pacific	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
Toledo, St L and W			33½	33⅜
do. pfd	63¾	63¾	63½	63¼
Union Pacific	183	181¼	182⅞	180⅝
do. pfd			92	93
U S Rubber			34½	34½
do. 1st pfd	108	107⅞	107	107
U S Steel	55⅝	54½	55½	54½
do. pfd	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	112¼
Utah Copper	48	47¾	47½	47⅝
Va.-Carolina Chem	44	43½	43½	43½
do. pfd			114	113
Wabash	19¼	18¾	19	17⅞
do. pfd	45	44¼	44⅝	43⅝
Westinghouse Elec	91	91	90	90½
Western Union	69½	67½	67¼	69
Wheeling and L E	12	11⅝	12	11½
Wisconsin Central	31½	31	31	30⅝
Am T and T	129	128½	128½	128¼

Total sales for day 677,600 shares.

Stocks recording sales of 10,000 and more shares were:

Amalgamated Copper	13,500
American Smelting	23,600
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	11,600
Consolidated Gas	10,100
Denver and Rio Grande	12,200
Erie	23,200
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	11,000
Reading	17,700
Southern Pacific	35,600
Union Pacific	114,600
United States Steel	49,300
Wabash	18,100
do preferred	16,400

London Stock Market.

London, December 8.—American securities were quiet and steady during the first hour of trading today. Prices were generally unchanged from last night's close. The only exception was Pennsylvania, which showed a loss of 6-8 at noon.

Consols for money 83 7-16. Consols for account 83 9-16.

Illinois Central 151.

Louisville and Nashville 125 1-2.

Southern Railway 25 7-8.

Southern Railway prferred 60 1-2.

Bar silver quiet at 22 3-8. Money 1 3-4@2. Short bills 2 3-8; three months' bills 2 1-4@2 3-8.

Money and Exchange.

New York, December 8.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent; ruling rate 2¼; closing bid 2¼; offered at 2½.

Time loans a shade firmer; sixty days 2¾@3 per cent and ninety days 3½ per cent; six months 3½.

Prime mercantile paper 3¾ to 4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8440@4.8450 for sixty-day bills and at $4.8660 for demand.

Commercial bills $4.84½@4.84¼.

Bar silver 48⅝c.

Mexican dollars 45c.

Government bonds firm; railroad bonds firm.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, December 8.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund shows: Available cash balance, $143,135,455; gold coin and bullion, $88,925,190; gold certificates, $87,988,460.

GINNERS REPORT
11.010.864 BALES

Compared With 8,343,396 Bales for Same Time Last Year, and 10,027,868 Year Before.

Washington, December 8.—A total of 11,010,864 bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1908 to December 1 and 26,922 active ginneries, against 7,343,396 bales ginned to December 1 last year and 26,854 ginneries a year ago, were announced in the census bureau report on cotton ginning today. The 1907 crop was 11,057,822, of which 75.5 was ginned to December 1; the 1906 crop 12,983,201, with 77.2 to December 1, and 1905 crop 10,495,105, with 82.8 to December 1.

In 1906 there were 10,027,868 bales, and in 1905, 8,689,663 bales ginned to December 1. The report counts round as half bales, and excludes linters. It includes 200,818 round bales for 1908, 154,636 for 1907 and 227,145 for 1906. Sea Island bales included are 68,497 for 1908, 55,299 for 1907 and 41,250 for 1906.

Today's report gives running bales ginned to December 1 and active ginners, respectively, by states as follows:

Alabama, 1,171,404 bales and 3,429 ginneries.
Arkansas, 776,153 and 2,073.
Florida, 58,677 and 254.
Georgia, 1,736,737 and 4,381.
Kansas, Kentucky and New Mexico, 1,374 and 5.
Louisiana, 397,179 and 1,645.
Mississippi, 1,297,291 and 3,422.
Missouri, 45,750 and 70.
North Carolina, 554,002 and 2,681.
Oklahoma, 432,077 and 973.
South Carolina, 1,052,547 and 3,184.
Tennessee, 278,679 and 625.
Texas, 3,200,221 and 4,091.
Virginia, 8,773 and 92.

The distribution of Sea Island cotton by states is:

Florida, 28,003.
Georgia, 32,165.
South Carolina, 8,339.

The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season to November 14 are 9,595,800 bales.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, December 8.—Turpentine, firm, 39c; sales 982; receipts 1,398; shipments 2,079. Rosin, firm; sales 3,681; receipts 4,903; shipments 13,405; stock 152,106. Quote: B $2.90@3.00; D $2.97½@3.00; E $2.95@3.00; F and G $2.97½@3.00; H $3.40@3.42½; I $4.15; K $5.10; M $5.75; N $6.20; window glass $6.45; waterwhite $6.55.

Charleston, S. C., December 8.—Turpentine, firm, 38 3-4c. Rosin, firm. Quote: A B C $2.80; D $2.80; E $2.82½@2.90; F $2.75@2.80; G $2.87½@2.90; H $3.30; I $4.05; K $5.00; M $5.65; N $6.05; window glass $6.30; waterwhite $6.40.

Wilmington, N. C., December 8.—Spirits turpentine steady at 38½c; receipts 14 casks. Rosin steady at $2.65; receipts 340. Tar firm at $1.70; receipts 422. Crude turpentine firm at $2, $3 and $3; receipts 43.

SMALL BUSINESS DONE IN STOCKS

Evidence of Growing Professionalism in Market.

Narrowing Range of Price Fluctuations and Short Duration of Price Movement in One Direction—Small Profits.

New York, December 8.—The diminishing volume of business and the narrowing range of the price fluctuations are evidence of the growing professionalism of the stock market. Another indication of the same state of affairs is the short duration of a price movement in one direction. The professionals move prices with difficulty, and are satisfied to take small profits. This is true of the usual mediums of active speculation; stocks of a large floating supply and fairly representative of general financial conditions and tendencies which, by reason of their unwieldy bulk, are difficult to make responsive to artificial devices except by employment of the largest resources. In a less representative class of stocks, however, of small capitalization and controlling business of more restricted scope, there continue to be striking movements, often without any development in explanation beyond the decision of pooled holders of blocks of the stock to establish higher quotations. The presentation of the president's annual message to congress being the principal event of the day, was seized upon for attempted use as a motive force for a price movement. Stocks were bid up on the assumption that the effect of the recommendations of the message would be favorable to values.

The substance of the document was accurately known beforehand in many brokers' offices. Its effectiveness as a stimulant to new operations in stocks proved to have been overestimated, as shown by the decrease in activity of the dealings after its appearance and the drooping tendency of prices. The fact of its being the last annual message of an outgoing executive migrated against its effectiveness as an instrument for speculative uses. Satisfaction was caused by the denunciation of the effort to prohibit all combinations contained in the anti-trust law. The recommendations to place telegraph and telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission conduced to the weakness in Western Union, although loss by a fire and expressed doubts over recent reports of an intention to advance the dividend rate had an effect on that stock. This movement was in direct contrast to other so-called Gould stocks, but which were classed for market purposes today with the Harrimans on the assumption of increased Harriman influence in the group by reason of the financial aid extended. Harriman stocks were the sustaining feature of the market, and Erie was included in the group in the same manner, as was the Gould group. An instance of the kind of assumptions of financial agreements on which stress was laid was the impression created by the announcement of the National City bank that its successful bid for a block of Panama canal bonds was on behalf of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the First National bank as well as for itself.

Bonds were firm. Total sales, par value, $5,370,000.

United States 4s, coupon, advanced ½ per cent on call.

Groceries and Flour.

(Corrected by Oglesby Grocery Co.)

Atlanta, Ga., December 8.—Coffee: Arbuckle's, per 100 pounds, $16.00, green choice 10@11c; No. 7 Rio 9 1-2c. Sugar, standard granulated 5.10; yellow clarified 4 3-4c; New York 4 3-4c. Salt, 100-pound sacks, 50c; barrel bulk $2.40; ice cream, 200-pound sacks, $1.00. Cheese, Alderny brand, 16 cents. Crackers, soda, 6 1-2c. Oysters, full weight, $1.80 case. White fish, 60-pound keg, $2.25; white fish, 100-pound keg, $3.50. Potash, Giant, $3.25 case; Red Seal, $3.80 case. Peanuts, Virginia handpicked, 6½c; North Carolina handpicked, 5c. Rice, best, new crop, 7c. Rope, 4-ply cotton, 18c. Soap, Ivory $4.00 case; Polo, $2.30 case; Lenox, $3.10; Octagon $3.90 case; Red Wrapper $1.60 case. Snuff, 1-pound jars, 48c; 10-cent jars Maccaboy $6.00. Cheroots, Old Virginia, $12.00. Axle grease, Diamond, $1.75 case; Mica $3.25 case: Baking powder, 1-pound Royal, $4.80 case; 1-2-pound Royal, $5.00 case; Good Lu

Established Reputation

Our reputation for thirty-eight years of honest dealing safeguards your every purchase from us. Our Whiskies are all rich and pure—the age governs price. We guarantee every shipment to please, or refund money. Our reputation was gained from selling pure Whiskies at low prices — less the "middleman's" profits. We make our own Whiskies at the famous old White Oak Distillery, No. 44 Collective District, Tennessee.

Shipments made in plain packages. Correspondence confidential.

4 Qts. Corn Whiskey, White or Yellow	$1.75
4 Qts. Hamilton County Corn, White or Yellow	2.00
4 Qts. Fine Old Mountain Corn	2.50
4 Qts. Betterton's Best Old Corn	3.75
4 Qts. Tennessee Lincoln County	2.50
4 Qts. Old Cabinet Rye	2.00
4 Qts. Old Velvet Rye	3.00

We Do Not Pay Express on Above.



WHITE OAK, OUR HOBBY, IS NOTED AS A PLEASURABLE DRINK AND RARE TONIC

PRICES, EXPRESS PREPAID:

4 Qts. Old White Oak - - - - $4.00
6 Qts. Famous Old White Oak $5.50
12 Qts. Famous Old White Oak $10.50

Write for complete price list and special prices on liquors in quarts, pints and half pints, drums and cases.

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Magnificent Steamships of the

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$200 TAKEN FROM DRAWER.

Traveling Man Deposited Money With Clerk in Hotel.

Augusta, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—Two hundred dollars in greenbacks, belonging to A. Sanenberg, a commercial traveler, of Savannah, was stolen from the cash drawer of the Albion hotel today shortly after noon. Detectives are at work on the case, but, so far, there is no positive accusal of guilt.

Sanenberg presented a check to the morning clerk, Charles Draft, who dispatched the same to a bank by a bell man, who returned soon with the money. When Hafer, the afternoon clerk, went on duty, Draft reminded him that Sanenberg's money was in the drawer. Later Sanenberg called for the same, and it was found missing.

WHEAT DECLINE WAS REGAINED

With the Exception of December Delivery.

Prices Broke on Chicago Exchange Nearly 2 Cents a Bushel Owing to Selling—Afterwards the Market Rallied—Corn Was Steady.

Chicago, December 8.—Duplication of yesterday's sharp decline in wheat prices on the local exchange broke approximately 2 cents per bushel today as a result of general selling, but excepting on the December delivery, all of the loss was later regained and the market closed fairly steady. Corn closed steady. Oats were strong and provisions steady.

Following a moderately firm opening, due to covering by shorts and buying by bull leaders, the wheat market developed decided weakness toward the end of the first hour, owing to renewed selling, based on the bearish showing of the government report. Before the decline was checked, prices had dropped 1¾ to 2c from the high point of the day. The selling was apparently overdone and when leading holders began to buy again, prices readily rebounded to almost their former position. The upturn was aided by small receipts in the northwest and by an increase of 1,052,000 bushels in the world's visible supply compared with an increase of 1,888,000 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. Prices at the close were ½@¾c higher to ⅝c lower, the December delivery being relatively the weakest month. Final quotations on December were $1.03¾ and on May $1.08⅞@1.09. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 279,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 644,000 bushels compared with 966,000 bushels the corresponding day a year ago.

Liquidation of the December delivery which carried the price of that option down more than 1c and weakened the market in general was the feature of trade in the corn pit. Increased receipts and continued favorable weather for the marketing of the grain were the chief reasons for the selling pressure. Incidentally the December-May spread widened from 2c yesterday to 3c today. There was an improved demand for cash corn, but demand was still limited and prices at the sample tables were off 1 to 1½c. All of the loss on future deliveries was regained late in the day, but the December option at the close was still ⅝c below the previous close. The market closed steady with December at 59⅝@62 2c and May at 62⅜c.

The severe slump in wheat caused moderate weakness in oats early in the day, but a substantial rally occurred during the last half of the session, the market closing strong with prices ½@⅝c to ⅞c above yesterday's finel quotations. An active general demand, based on the smallness of the movement, was responsible for the late rally. Oats at the sample tables were steady to a shade lower. Final quotations on December were 50¼c and on May 57¼c.

Provisions were quiet and steady, although sentiment was a trifle bearish as a result of continued liberal receipts of live hogs. Local packers were credited with moderate sales. At the close prices were 2½c higher at 2½c lower.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow—Wheat 35 cars, corn 227 cars, Oats 67 cars; hogs 41,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
Dec	104⅝@½	104½	102⅝	103⅝
May	106⅛@109	109⅛	107⅛	108⅞@109
July	101⅝@102	102⅛	100⅝	101@101⅝
CORN—				
Dec	60⅛@⅜	60⅜	59	59¾@⅝
May	62¾@½	62½	61⅛@62	62⅝
July	62⅛	62⅜	61⅞	62¼
OATS—				
Dec	49⅝	50⅜	49½	50¼
May	52	53	51⅛@52	52⅞
July	47	47⅜	47	47⅜
MESS PORK—				
Jan	16.90	16.90	16.82½	16.82½
May	16.10	16.22½	16.07½	16.07½
LARD—				
Jan	9.15	9.20	9.12½	9.12½
May	9.37½	9.42½	9.35	9.35
SHORT RIBS—				
Jan	8.20	8.27½	8.20	8.20
May	8.45	8.52½	8.45	8.45

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	26,500	16,800
Wheat, bushels	95,200	19,900
Corn, bushels	714,000	147,600
Oats, bushels	268,500	334,000
Rye, bushels	12,000	6,300
Barley, bushels	152,000	47,900

Cotton Seed Oil.

New York, December 8.—Cotton seed oil was dull with prices easier under freer crude offerings and liberal receipts. Prime crude 29¼@29½c; prime summer yellow 38½@38¾c; prime white 39½@42c; prime winter yellow 43¾@46⅛s; prime white 39½@42c; prime winter yellow 43¾@46½c; off summer yellow 37@38½c; good off summer yellow 37¾@38¾c. Futures closed easy.

	Close.	Open.
December	38½@39	38⅛@38¾
January	38½@39	38⅞@38¾
February	5.20@5.24	5.21@5.23
March	5.29@5.32	5.30@5.31
May	5.42@5.45	5.42@5.43
July	5.53@5.55	5.52@5.54

Live Stock.

Chicago, December 8.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 7,000; market weak. Steers $4.60@8; cows $3@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 33,000; market strong; choice heavy shipping $5.75@5.67½; butchers $5.65@5.80.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 23,000; market strong with lambs 10c higher; sheep $4@4.90.

St. Louis, December 8.—Cattle—Receipts 6,800, including 1,200 Texans; market steady to 10c lower; native shipping and export steers $4.80@7.60; dressed beef and butcher steers $3.75@6.25; Texas and Indian steers $3@6.40; cows and heifers $2@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts 19,500; market 10 to 15c lower; pigs and lights $3.25@5.30; packers $5.20@5.40; butchers and best heavy $5.50@5.70.

Kansas City, December 8.—Cattle—Receipts 16,000, including 200 southerns; market steady to 10c lower; choice export and dressed beef steers $5.75@7.50; fair to good $4.60@5.75; southern cows $2.25@4.

Hogs—Receipts 24,000; market opened 5 to 10c lower, closed steady. Top $5.65; bulk of sales $5@5.55.

Sheep—Receipts 8,000; market steady; lambs $4.50@6.50; ewes and yearlings $4.25@4.65; western yearlings $4.75@5.65; western sheep $3.80@4.60.

Metals.

New York, December 8.—The London tin market closed easy with spot quoted at £130 10s and futures at £132 10s. Locally the market was easy and lower also with spot quoted at $28.62½@28.87½.

Copper was quiet in London with spot quoted at £62 5s and futures at £63 5s. Lake was quoted at $14.25@14.50; electiclytic at $14.00@14.25 and casting at $13.87½@14.12½.

Spelter was unchanged in London and in the local market.

Lead was also unchanged in both markets.

Iron was unchanged in both markets with standard foundry quoted at 47s 6d and Cleveland warrants at 48s 6d. Locally No. 1 foundry northern was quoted at $17.00@17.50; No. 2 $16.50@17.25; No. 1 southern and No. 1 soft $17.25@17.75.

NORTH SIDE

NO. 406 WILLIAMS STREET, between Fourth and Fifth streets, is a brand-new, two-story, 8-room dwelling on large east front lot. Decorated walls, polished floors, window shades, etc. Price $8,000; on terms.

INMAN PARK

NO. 11 HURT STREET, at the end of Edgewood avenue, 7-room, two-story dwelling, just completed, with all modern conveniences; has large, level lot and shade trees. Price $5,750.

NO. 82 LAKE AVENUE, near Waddell street, and only two blocks from Edgewood avenue school, is a new 5-room cottage with all modern conveniences and is on car line. Price $2,500; $100 cash, $25 per month.

FITZHUGH KNOX

REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUILDING,

703-704 Peters Building

RICHARDSON IS HIGHLY HONORED

One of the Men to Audit Books Northwestern Mutual Life

The management of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Paul, Minn., has selected two experts to audit its books. Its first selection was Alonzo Richardson, of the firm of Alonzo Richardson & Co., public accountants and auditors, of this city; Erskin Clement, a prominent Boston banker. The policyholders may be sure that the exact facts and conditions of the company will be furnished them. Alonzo Richardson is an expert and has the confidence and high esteem of the leading business and financial institutions of the southeast. His ability and integrity and straightforwardness are recognized throughout the country. The Sentinel, one of the leading papers of St. Paul, has this to say about him and his co-workers:

"Alonzo Richardson, expert accountant of Atlanta, Ga.; Erskine Clement, a Boston banker, and E. D. Adler, Milwaukee, have started on a job for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which would bring brainstorm to the average layman.

"This is an annual examination into the affairs of the company, and the stupendous task will require more than thirty days. But one trustee is permitted in the committee, by-laws requiring that the other two be nonoffice holding policyholders. Here are some of the details of the job:

"Examine 65,000 loan packages and see that everything involving accuracy of a $33,000,000 loan investment is correct.

"Examine 20,000 real estate loan packages, checking each note or bond and its accompanying mortgage; involved, $130,000,000.

"Count and check bonds which completely fill eight large vaults.

"In addition, there must be separately checked the company's premium account; real estate transactions checked; dues, accrued interest, and rents audited; uncollected and deferred premiums tallied.

"In cleaning up this work there are about 57,392,101 little details which must not be overlooked.

"While this is going on, President George C. Markham and Superintendent of Agencies Henry F. Norris are attending the tax conference of life insurance presidents in New York."

W. G. ALEXANDER WRITES ABOUT MORRIS BROWN

The Constitution has received the following card:

Editor Constitution: I beg space in your columns to correct an item which, to say the least, is misleading, which stated or implied:

1. That the executive board, holding its session today, is to do away with the industrial features heretofore in operation at the college.

2. That a general fight is on over the position of the college on industrial and higher education.

3. That Bishop C. S. Smith, of this district, is behind the movement.

I beg instead to say:

1. The executive board of the college is called in its regular semi-annual session by Bishop C. S. Smith to consider all of the departments of the college preparatory to its winter and spring work.

2. Instead of abolishing the industrial features, plain and artistic sewing, tailoring, nurse training and printing, which are its only industrial features, the executive board will continue and strengthen these, and if they follow the advice of Bishop Smith will likely add domestic science and laundering.

3. Bishop Smith is behind no movement which represents a backward step, either in the peace and good will of the white and colored people of the south or in the character and degree of negro education. On the contrary, in all of his five Georgia conferences, recently held, he counseled in sermons, lectures and conference talks the wisdom of his race engaging in all of the pursuits calculated to make them good and useful citizens, stressing the wisdom of cooperating with the white people of the south in bringing about and continuing all of the relations which stand for industry, peace and good will.

Very respectfully,

W. G. ALEXANDER.

Clarke's Pure Rye is known throughout the civilized world to be pure and palatable. Bottled in bond. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

Corbett to Act as Referee.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 8.—James J. Corbett, former heavyweight champion of the world, will reenter the prize ring on the night of December 15 in this city, but not as a fighter. He has consented to referee the fight between Hugo Kelly and Billy Papke on that night at the Jeffries pavilion. Arrangements were concluded with him yesterday and he is now in San Diego.



EXPRESS PREPAID to any office of the Southern Express Company on 1 gallon or more in jug or 4 quarts or more in bottles.

NEW CORN WHISKEY

	1 Gal. in jug	2 Gal. in jug	4 Qts. in bottles
Clear as Spring Water	$2.75	$5.00	$3.00

OLD CORN WHISKEY

Smooth and Mellow	3.00	5.50	3.25
NEW RYE	3.25	6.00	3.45
OLD RYE (very fine)	4.00	7.50	4.50
Apple Brandy, new	3.25	6.00	3.45
Apple Brandy, old	4.00	7.50	4.25

Remember you get absolutely pure Liquors, 100 proof, just as they come from the distillery.

References: First National Bank or any business man of Salisbury.

Write for full price list.

J. H. WOOLLEY, SALISBURY N C

PROPERTY TRANSFERS

Julia A. Walker to R. C. Little, lot on Moreland avenue, $1,730 penal sum. Bond for title.

Victor A. Kriegshaber to R. C. Little, lot on Euclid avenue, $2,480 penal sum. Bond for title.

J. M. Crane to Atlanta Savings bank, lot on Flat Shoals road, $600. Warranty deed.

C. M. Coffee to J. M. Crane, lot on Flat Shoals road, $400. Warranty deed.

The Georgia Loan and Trust Company to Mrs. S. G. Konkle, lot on West Tumlin street, $900. Warranty deed.

J. N. Landers to Mrs. Emma Scruggins, lot on Greensferry avenue, $350. Warranty deed.

Hibernia Savings, Building and Loan Association to Mrs. Lula Gillon, lot on Doane street, $10. Quit claim deed.

V. J. Palmer to Mrs. Lula Gillon, lot on Doane street, $1,775. Warranty deed.

V. J. Palmer to Mrs. Laura E. Landys, lot on Doane street, $3,580 penal sum. Bond for title.

W. W. McCullom to W. J. Williams, lot on Lakewood avenue, $300. Warranty deed to secure loan.

William S. Thompson to Emma Dreyfus, Herman Elass and Oscar Pappenheimer, trustees estate of Julius Dreyfus, lot on Rice street, $3,000. Deed to secure debt.

Lemuel E. and James H. Bennett to Mrs. Fannie C. Mason, lot on Ella street, $6,200. Warranty deed.

Mrs. Emeline P. Haskins to Mrs. M. E. Farmer, lot on Jackson street, $7,800. Warranty deed.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

J. C. Cooper v. National Fertilizer Company. Argument concluded.

G. M. Stalvey v. Elizabeth Stalvey, from Fulton. Argued.

COURT OF APPEALS OF GEORGIA.

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED.

1009. Southern Express Company v. Hunnicutt & Turner, from Fulton superior court—Judge Pendleton. Philip H. Alston, for plaintiff in error. Edgar Latham, contra.

1033. Wimberly v. Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company, from Tifton city court—Judge Eve. R. S. Wimberly, John Murrow, for plaintiff in error. John I. & J. E. Hall, Fulwood & Murray, contra.

1043. Toole Furniture Company v. Ellis, from Macon city court—Judge Hodges. Glawson & Fowler, for plaintiff in error. M. Felton Hatcher, Roland Ellis, contra.

1086. Schultes v. Campos, from Chatham superior court—Judge Cann. R. L. Colding, for plaintiff in error. E. H. Abrahams, contra.

1375. Bass v. Masters & Agee, from Muscogee superior court—Judge Martin. H. C. Cameron, J. E. Chapman, for plaintiff in error. Bowden & Goldstein, contra.

1391. Bank of Blakely v. Cobb, from Blakely city court—Judge Jordan. Pottle & Glessner, for plaintiff in error.

1397. Cutter-Tower Company v. Clements, from Nashville city court—Judge Peeples. W. R. Smith, for plaintiff in error. Bule & Knight, contra.

1398. Barnes v. Fleetwood, from Lee superior court—Judge Littlejohn. L. W. Nelson, for plaintiff in error. C. H. Beazley, contra.

1410. Cox v. Fletcher & Adams, from Morgan superior court—Judge Lewis. M. C. Few, for plaintiff in error. H. W. Dent, contra.

1457. Wright v. Sheppard, from city court of Cordele—Judge Strozier. Land & Hall, for plaintiff in error. Crum & Jones, contra.

1461. Barney v. State, from Emanuel superior court—Judge Rawlings. Saffold & Larsen, for plaintiff in error. Alfred Herrington, solicitor general, contra.

1472. Henderson v. State, from Oglethorpe city court—Judge Greer. Jere M. Moore, for plaintiff in error. Jule Felton, solicitor, contra.

JUDGMENTS REVERSED.

1163. Fair v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, from Bibb superior court—Judge Felton. L. D. Moore, for plaintiff in error. Hardeman, Jones & Johnston, contra.

1170. Musgrove et al. v. D. E. Luther Publishing Company, from Miller city court—Judge Calhoun presiding. William I. Geer, for plaintiff in error. Bush & Stapleton, contra.

1189. Briggs Hardware Company v. Sofkee Naval Stores Company, from Grady superior court—Judge Spence. G. A. Whitaker, for plaintiff in error. Ledford & Terrell, contra.

1564. Smith v. Elberton, from Elberton city court—Judge Proffitt. W. D. Tutt, for plaintiff in error. Sam L. Olive, contra.

1585. Wells v. Mill-Haven Company, from Sylvania city court—Judge Boykin. E. K. Overstreet, A. M. Chapman, H. S. White, A. B. Lovett, for plaintiff in error. Travis & Travis, W. L. Gignilliat, H. L. Howard, contra.

1609. Cox v. Adams & Co., from Morgan superior court—Judge Lewis. M. C. Few, for plaintiff in error. H. W. Dent, contra.

1658. Morris v. State, from Chattooga superior court—Judge Wright. J. M. Beliah, Wesley Shropshire, for plaintiff in error. W. H. Ennis, solicitor general, contra.

1662. Denham v. State, from Putnam superior court—Judge Lewis. W. T. Davidson, for plaintiff in error. J. E. Pottle, solicitor general, contra.

1677. Jamison v. State, from Floyd city court—Judge Hamilton. M. B. Eubanks, for plaintiff in error. W. H. Ennis, solicitor general, contra.

1480. Wall, alias Hill, v. State, from Hart superior court—Judge Worley. A. G. & Julian McCurry, for plaintiff in error. David W. Meadow, solicitor general, contra.

1481. Jasper Passmore v. State, from Emanuel. Argued.

1502. Tom Coleman v. State, from Emanuel. Argued.

1503. Neil Canady v. State, from Emanuel. Argued.

1504. Bill Governor v. State, from Emanuel. Argued.

1505. Luther McNeal v. State, from Emanuel. Argued.

1485. Harry Bivins v. State, from Sumter. Submitted.

1491. Tom, alias Babe, Walker v. State, from Whitfield. Submitted.

1492. John Stewart v. State, from Pulaski. Submitted.

1493. Garnett Mangum v. State, from Ben Hill. Submitted.

1506. H. M. Woodard v. State, from Laurens. Argued.

1510. J. B. Chaffin v. State, from Laurens. Argued.

1511. Wesley Jolly v. State, from Macon. Argued.

1515. Solomon Brantley v. State, from Washington. Argued.

1467. William Gossett v. City of Atlanta, from Fulton. Submitted.

1414. J. H. Carter v. J. G. Smith & Son, from Appling. Submitted.

1515. Pollie Jordan v. Carrie Smith, from Jasper. Submitted.

1421. Sam Painter v. G. R. McGaha, from Whitfield. Submitted.

1422. T. S. Burns v. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al., from Wilkes. Argued.

Mining Stocks.

Boston, December 8.—Closing stocks: Arizona Commercial 30¼; Butte Coalition 27⅛; Calumet and Arizona 118½; Calumet and Hecla, 675; Greene Cananea 11; Nevada 19¾; North Butte 88⅝.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, December 8.—Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red western winter 8s ½d; futures steady 7s 11¾d; March 7s 9¼d; May 7s 8¼d. Corn, spot steady; American mixed new via Galveston 5s 9¼d; futures quiet; January 5s 5½d; March 5s 4¾d.

Sugar and Molasses.

New York, December 8.—Sugar, raw nominal; fair refining 3.48; centrifugal 96-test 3.98; molasses sugar 3.17; refined quiet; crushed 5.50; powdered 4.90; granulated 4.80.

Molasses firm; New Orleans 28@42.

Nothing else does what Kodol does. There is no other complete digester. Kodol brings instant relief to the stomach, and aids to quick recovery. See the guarantee.

AN EDGEWOOD AVE. LOT

A 44-foot lot, between Jackson and Boulevard—the only lot this side Boulevard at $50 a foot. The lot is already excavated to a basement depth.

Anything on Edgewood avenue, this side of Boulevard, ought to bring $100 a foot.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR

HOMES! HOMES!

SOUTH SIDE—$5,000 will buy a splendid home on a main residence thoroughfare, all modern improvements, 8 rooms, very large lot, near the mile circle; two car lines, rents well; 2-room outhouse on rear of lot. Strictly first-class neighborhood; worth $6,500.

NORTH SIDE—$5,000 will buy a new, 2-story house with all modern improvements, near the corner of Piedmont avenue and Tenth street; large lot, very attractive in every way; built out of the best material and in the most substantial way, for a permanent home; supervised by an architect, built by a competent contractor; nothing cheap or shoddy about it. Terms. See it and be suited.

S. B. TURMAN & CO.

Beauty of Use!

The familiar tribute to a beautiful woman, "Age cannot wither her nor customs stale her infinite variety," is also a masterly statement of the quality of beauty in the abstract, because the idea and the age are not only coeval but concomitant and co-essential in every sense, and "infinite variety" equals all customs. Let "custom" stand for "usage"—a fairly easy transition—and you have the real ever-fresh "beauty of perfect use," which is its highest term, and is so well illustrated in the varied output of our Printing and Lithographing Departments. This product ranges from a printed visiting card to a lithographed coupon bond in many colors, and from a one-inch newspaper advertisement to a thousand-page law-book. If you want beauty that age cannot wither, and profits that custom cannot stale, give us your order. To-morrow never arrives, by the way—the best is time is always to-day.

Foote & Davies Company : : :

The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts.

63-67 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Georgia : : :

A CENTRAL BARGAIN

50 AND 52 E. ALABAMA STREET

A 2-story brick store on lot 50x93 feet, extending back to the railroad. This property is in the very heart of the city. In fact, it is in a stone's throw of the Whitehall and Peachtree viaduct. Property like this is seldom on the market, and especially not at a sacrifice like this.

Price was $50,000, but now $40,000. I want an offer.

CARL H. FISCHER

1114 Fourth Natl. Bank Bldg. Bell Phone 3860 Main

CHURCHES KNOCK MILITARY SPIRIT

Federal Council of Protestants Opposed to Increase of Armaments.

Philadelphia, December 8.—The first Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, organized to further the movement of unity of action among the Protestant denominations in spreading the gospel, adjourned today, to meet in December, 1912, at a place to be selected by the executive council.

Strong resolutions were adopted in opposition to increased armament by the nations of the earth. A feature was an address by Professor Henry Wadge Rogers, of Yale university, who said the time was at hand for obligatory arbitration of disputes. He deprecated the un-Christian attitude of the United States and its "mad rivalry" with nations of Europe in building the largest, swiftest and deadliest battleships.

The resolutions presented by the committee on international relations were unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on family life was also adopted. Resolutions denouncing the divorce evil were passed, and the efforts of the National Divorce Congress, the American Bar Association, and the Inter-Church Conference of Marriage and Divorce, in preserving the sanctity of the marriage vows were commended.

Attention of the council was called to a statement that the sixteen American battleships now encircling the globe carry only five chaplains, and a resolution was adopted, urging the president and congress to adequately increase the number, so as to meet the spiritual needs of the men of the fleet.

Rev. E. B. Sanford, of New York, was elected corresponding secretary.

The committee authorized by the council yesterday to call on President-elect Taft, to congratulate him, "upon the attitude which he has personally assumed toward the use of strong drink, and praying him to giving the influence of his high office to the promotion of sobriety throughout the nation," is as follows:

Bishop Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, president of the council; Bishop Cranston, Methodist; Bishop Talbot, Episcopal; Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, Presbyterian; Bishop Lelbert, Moravian; Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Baptist, and Rev. W. Hayes Ward, Congregational.

GOV. JOHNSON IS HOPEFUL.

He Says Democratic Party Is Right and Will Win.

Washington, December 8.—"I do not think the leaders of the democratic party are cast down by defeat, and if they are right, as I think they are, they will win eventually."

Thus Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, who is here to attend the conservation congress, the conference of governors and the waterways convention, expressed in an interview regarding his abiding faith in democracy.

"I think the democratic party is in a better position than it was before the campaign opened. I am, of course, unable to say what caused the result to be what it was. Mr. Bryan was much misunderstood, and was purposely misrepresented. There was lack of organization in the democratic party, and a unity of organization in republican ranks. Then, it is always so much easier for the party in power to win."

LAND GRANTS FOR RAILWAY

Macon People Will Aid Central in Improving Its Shops.

Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 8.—(Special.)—An enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Macon chamber of commerce resulted from the call for this afternoon, and the body went immediately into a discussion of the plans for assisting the Central railway in getting the grant of lands on the city public reserve for the large shop improvements that have been under contemplation. The petition of the railway officials to the members of the city council was taken up and discussed with a view of enlarging the railway interests of Macon and the large number of the business men present were strong in their expressions of favor.

SEAMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

New York Selected for the Next Meeting Place.

New Orleans, La., December 8.—After selecting New York as the next meeting place, the annual convention of the Seamen's Union of North America, representing 50,000 American sailors, was brought to a close tonight with the election of the following officers: Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, president; C. J. Harrington, San Francisco, first vice president; V. A. Olander, Chicago, second vice president; Edward Stack, Buffalo, third vice president; H. P. Griffin, New York, fourth vice president; George C. Bodine, New Orleans, sixth vice president; Thomas A. Hanson, Chicago, seventh vice president; J. M. Secard, Chicago, eighth vice president; William H. Frasier, Boston, secretary-treasurer.

Andrew Furuseth, William H. Frazier and Walter MacArthur will form the legislative committee.

Clarke's Pure Rye is the one perfect whiskey. Bottled in bond. Four full quarts $5, delivered. All mail order houses.

Anti-Foreign Feeling at Canton.

Hong Kong, December 8.—There has been considerable anti-foreign agitation in Canton during the past few days, owing to the death of a coolie on board a river boat, and the Chinese have boycotted the local river steamers. It was alleged that the death of this man was caused by an assault on the part of a foreign watchman on board one of the steamers, but an official inquiry disproved this.



MEN ONLY

There is absolutely no case of Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Disease, Nervo-Vital Debility or allied ailments of the pelvic regions that I cannot cure safely, quickly and permanently. Scores of stubborn cases recently treated, and not a single failure or an unpleasant result reported.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

DR. DICKERSON, Specialist

130 1-2 Peachtree—Opposite Candler Bldg

Special Notices.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of trust deed, dated June 1, 1897, that the undersigned, as trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 p. m. of the 14th day of December for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $10,650.54. The trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders of bonds.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, December 1, 1908.

THE GRAND

Tonight and Thursday, Dec. 9-10, ENGAGEMENT OF

E. H. SOTHERN

TONIGHT,

RICHARD LOVELACE

THURSDAY NIGHT

LORD DUNDREARY

Prices 25c to $2. Sale now on.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT; MATINEE SATURDAY. Jules Murry presents

PAUL GILMORE

in

"THE BOYS OF COMPANY B"

Matinee, 25c to $1; night 25c to $1.50.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, Matinee and Night.

HENRY W. SAVAGE

Offers the Dramatic Success of the Year,

THE DEVIL

Matinee, 25c to $1.00. Night, 25c to $1.50.

LYRIC

This Week: Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat.

JOE MORRIS

In the Mile-a-Minute Musical Comedy,

TOO MANY WIVES

Next Week: THE ROYAL CHEF.

THE BIJOU

This Week: Mats. Mon., Wedy. and Sat.

WEBER & RUSH Offer That Clever Melange of Melody and Mirth

THE DAINTY DUCHESS

With MILDRED STROLLER, POTTER HARTWELL TRIO and Others.

Next Week: WORLD BEATERS.

The Orpheum

Matinee Every Day.

KATIE BARRY, England's Greatest Comedienne.

MABEL CURLEY, HERBERT BREMONT AND CO.

OTHER GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

Thursday Night, December 10th, TABERNACLE LYCEUM Presents

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Dav

CHARACTERISTS.

Admission 50 Cents.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads, for information only, but not Guaranteed.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, UNION STATION.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
86	Chicago	8:42 pm	94	Chicago	6:55 am
1	Nashville	7:35 pm	2	Nashville	8:35 am
93	Nashville	11:45 am	92	Nashville	4:50 pm
73	Rome	9:40 am	2	Rome	5:10 pm
3	Nashville	7:00 am	4	Nashville	5:50 pm

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTIC UNION STATION.

Arrive from—		Depart to—	
Fitzgerald	7:45 a. m.	Fitzgerald	7:30 p. m.
Thomasville	7:45 a.m.	Thomasville	7:30 p. m.
Waycross	7:45 a. m.	Waycross	7:30 p. m.
Brunswick	7:45 a. m.	Brunswick	7:30 p. m.
		Fitzgerald	8:45 p. m.
		Thomasville	8:45 p. m.
		Waycross	8:45 p. m.
		Brunswick	8:45 p. m.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TERMINAL STATION.

No.	Arrives From—	No.	Departs For—	
25	New York	5:00 am	26 New York	12:15 am
43	Washington	5:25 am	30 Columbus	2:20 am
13	Jacksonville	5:25 am	15 Cincinnati	5:35 am
12	Shreveport	6:50 am	35 Birm'h'm	6:20 am
*17	Toccoa	8:25 am	12 Richmond	6:55 am
26	Heflin	8:30 am	7 Chattan'ga	7:20 am
8	Chattan'ga	10:35 am	16 Brunswick	7:45 am
7	Lumber C.	10:40 am	38 New York	11:01 am
21	Columbus	10:55 am	15 Chattan'ga	2:00 pm
27	Ft. Valley	10:58 am	40 Charlotte	2:00 pm
6	Cincinnati	11:25 am	23 Birm'h'm	4:10 pm
40	Birmh'm	1:40 pm	*18 Toccoa	4:30 pm
39	Charlotte	3:55 pm	22 Columbus	5:10 pm
37	New York	5:00 pm	5 Cincinnati	5:10 pm
15	Brunswick	8:00 pm	28 Ft. Valley	5:30 pm
16	Chattan'ga	8:35 pm	26 Heflin	5:30 pm
11	Richmond	9:15 pm	10 Macon	5:30 pm
29	Columbus	10:40 pm	44 Washington	8:45 pm
36	Birm'h'm	11:15 pm	11 Shreveport	10:45 pm
14	Cincinnati	11:35 pm	14 Jacksonville	11:35 pm

Trains marked thus (*) run daily except Sunday. Other trains run daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
41	New York	6:20 am	37	Memphis	6:30 am
38	Memphis	11:10 am	42	Monroe	7:15 am
33	New York	4:00 pm	32	New York	11:20 am
53	Monroe	7:50 pm	33	Memphis	4:45 pm
36	Memphis	8:45 pm	38